FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR SUBMITS PACT CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL

LD282348 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva (CTK) -- Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, officially submitted here today a proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states for elimination of chemical weapons from Europe. He stressed that the complete ban of chemical weapons, their development, production and storage as well as the destruction of their reserves are the main aims of the Warsaw Treaty.

The recent announcement by the Soviet delegation on permanent control over the places of destruction of chemical weapons proved that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are ready to contribute to solving all problems preventing an agreement. Other participants in the Geneva conference must, however, express similar willingness.

Submitting the proposal, the Warsaw Treaty member states are well aware that the storage and the possibility of using chemical weapons increase tension in the world. These weapons are especially dangerous for the densely populated European states because they mainly threaten civilians, Milos Vejvoda stressed. Obligations of the countries which would adopt the proposal would include the removal of these weapons, the renouncement of their use, production, transport etc. The adoption of the proposal would undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of the overall political atmosphere. That is why the Warsaw Treaty member states are waiting for a positive response by the NATO countries, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed.

GDR DELEGATION CHIEF STRESSES SUPPORT FOR CW BAN

LD290953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR's support for a comprehensive, worldwide ban on all chemical weapons and for appropriate steps in Europe was stressed today by Dr Guenter Buehring, chief of the GDR delegation to the Stockholm conference. With reference to the letter from State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the district trade union federation chairman in Rhineland-Palatinate, he explained the proposal to the effect that Europe should be gradually made free from chemical weapons. The proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in January and by the Soviet Union in Geneva offer a good basis for fundamental agreement on a ban on all chemical weapons. Gradual progress is also possible, especially on this issue. As regards Europe, appropriate measures can be discussed and agreed at the Stockholm conference. This is fully in line with the conference's mandate.

STROUGAL SUGGESTS NUCLEAR ATTACK BAN AGREEMENT

BK241424 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr Strougal, has suggested the signing of an agreement between Warsaw and NATO countries guaranteeing against unexpected nuclear missile attacks on each other. He made the suggestion during an interview to Delhi Doordarshan [television] telecast last night. Expressing concern over the increasing deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, he said some of them are not far away from the borders of his country.

About India-Czech ties, Mr Strougal expressed satisfaction and appreciated India's efforts to promote peace. He also said that the nonaligned summit in Delhi had made positive impact on the international (?scene).

SCINTEIA BACKS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN BALKANS

AU291013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- As a European country lying in the Balkans, Romania attaches special importance to the creation of nuclear-free zones in this part of the world, starting from the truth that only in a climate of peace and security free from the dangers posed by nuclear weapons can relations of good neighbourliness be built, can genuinely productive and mutually advantageous cooperation be promoted -- SCINTEIA shows in a commentary published in its February 29 issue.

Mentioning that the priority Romania attaches to the denuclearization of the Balkans, to the establishment of a climate of understanding and good neighbourliness in the region is equally generated by the past experience and by the stringent demands of our days, the newspaper shows that the Balkan countries, although belonging to the two military blocs in Europe, are in search of ways for rapprochement and understanding, for the intensification of cooperation and collaboration. In this framework, SCINTEIA highlights that Romania has fine relations with all the Balkans countries and President Nicolae Ceausescu's interviews with the Bulgarian, Yugoslavian, Greek and Turkish leaders resulted in the increase and diversification of material goods exchanges and of cooperation in production and in other domains.

The many-sided expansion of collaboration among the Balkan countries, and the transformation of the region into a zone of good neighbourliness and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases are part and parcel of the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe as well as concrete contributions to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, the newspaper further shows, pointing to the significance of the proposals advanced by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the preparation and calling of a Balkan summit. The materialization of this idea would undoubtedly mean a positive act in the life of the continent just as a substantial contribution to the cause of detente, security and peace in Europe and all over the world.

After highlighting the importance of the results of the recent Balkan experts' conference in Athens, SCINTEIA says: Romania's proposal to hold the next conference in Bucharest is another proof of the special attention she pays to inter-Balkan collaboration as well as the recognition of her role and of President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the promotion of peace, cooperation and goodneighbourliness of the Balkan peoples. Like meetings can and must be important stages in the preparation of interviews among Balkan heads of state and government suggested by Romania. Showing that Romania has again made her determination known to make all efforts for a thorough preparation of such a meeting, for the amplification and diversification of inter-Balkan cooperation with a view to building up confidence and good neighbourliness and to turning the region into a zone free of nuclear weapons, of foreign military bases and troops, the newspaper says in conclusion: Doubtlessly this would go down as an outstanding contribution to the efforts channelled towards promoting detente, achieving lasting security and broadly developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

GROMYKO ATTEMPTS 'TO LEGALIZE MILITARIST POLICY'

AU291155 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 29 /ATA/ -- In a speech held in Minsk, the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, tried to legalise the militarist policy and the warmongering activity of the Soviet Union and expressed the Moscow aims to expand the interference in the Middle East, while stressing the need of consolidating the counterrevolutionary collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the TASS agency reports, he reiterated the usual accusations towards the United States and NATO of "upsetting of the military equilibrium" in Europe, through the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. With this, he wanted again to present as "reply measures" the new programs of Moscow to increase the nuclear missile arsenals in Eastern Europe in particular, the deployment of the new "SS-20" missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, Gromyko stressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to resume the Geneva talks on the nuclear arms but on the condition that "the existing parity" of these weapons be not disrupted. He spoke of "a considerable intensification of contacts" between Washington and Moscow. Based on the imperialist logic of the division of the "spheres of influence", between the superpowers, the chief of the Soviet diplomacy declared that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union should be based on the "principles of equality and equal security" on "the mutual observation of interests" and in noninterference in "the affairs" of each other. According to his words, this "will make possible the consolidation of the relations between the two countries".

As it comes out from the statements of Gromyko, Moscow seeks to increase the bargains between the two superpowers in all the regions of the world, where they vie for hegemony, including the Middle East, southern Africa, the Caribbean basin, etc. The Soviet foreign minister brought to the fore once again the aims of the Soviet Union to fish in troubled waters in the Middle East. By shedding crocodile tears on the situation in Lebanon, he offered "active collaboration" of Moscow to reach a "solution of the problem of the Middle East. According to him, this solution should ensure the "correct observation of the interests of all parties", which implies the interests of the Soviet social-imperialists too.

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY 25 FEBRUARY

AU251948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci returned today from the Republic of Turkey.

TALKS ON EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH TURKEY HELD

Delegation Arrives, Talks Open

AU282008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] A cultural delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by Ergun Sav, deputy director general for cultural affairs in the Foreign Ministry of Turkey, arrived in our country today. To welcome the delegation at the airport were Jorgi Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Piro Bita, director of a directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Today talks began on the program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries for 1984-1985.

Cultural Program Signed

AU011126 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 1 (ATA) -- The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey signed the program on the cultural and scientific exchanges for 1984-1985. For the Albanian side the program was signed by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and for the Turkish side by the general vice-director of culture and information at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ergun Sav. Attending the signing ceremony were the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Sefedin Cela; Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pirro Bita; the vice-rector of the Tirana University, Rolanda Dhimitri and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana, Selcuk Toker.

NEWSPAPERS CARRY GREEK MOTHER'S LETTER TO HOXHA

AU290919 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 29 (ATA) -- Today the newspapers carry the letter of a Greek mother addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha which says:

With the hand shaking with emotion and with profound gratitude, I begin to write to you, great leader of the Albanian nation.

As long as I was not near my son, he was kidnapped when he was 4 years, you behaved as a real father, filled in every gap in the soul of my little child and did everything so that he never felt himself as an orphan from the absence of his mother. First you illuminated his mind, provided strength to his heart and raised him spiritually. My son (Viktor Zhusti, today well known actor of the people's theater and our cinematography -- ed. note) found in you and your brilliant works force and will to mould himself as a real man, with conviction in the ideal fostered by you, with respect for the country that reared him, that made him a man with stern character, that made him a distinguished artist and a very good husband and father.

I am very proud of this. Please, accept my respect and gratitude of a mother, who while believing that her son was dead (this is what she was told) discloses such a treasure. For my son, as a child of a Greek mother and of father of Greek minority in Albania, I forcefully testify that I could not dream of a better treatment and I would not like anything more. I do not know other cases and I am not even interested to learn. So, as mother, I testify only to my case and for this I owe a great deal to you.

Heartfully preserving this esteemed respect towards you, towards Albania and my son, I convey to you many many thanks. Please accept them. I will eternally consider as something precious the respect and warm friendship I found everywhere among the Albanians. For this, I am tiring you (I apologise) by sending you my impressions about my stay in Albania, which, if it is possible, I would like to be made publicly known through your press because I feel it as a duty and necessity to express my gratitude and consideration for all the Albanians I was acquainted with, among whom I stayed and who wholeheartedly and modestly shared their generosity with me, for which my pain stricken heart was in great need. I thank you once again. I wish you good health and long life, being already convinced that with your ideas, small Albanian will be a blazing star for all.

By a mother with gratitude
Rena Mirtidhiotis

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT PEREZ DE CUELLAR DINNER

AU291340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov at a dinner given in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 27 February in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Secretary General, dear guests. It is a pleasant task for me to greet you most sincerely on behalf of the State Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf. I take this opportunity, above all, to express my satisfaction at your first official visit to our country, because it represents an opportunity not only to become more closely acquainted with each other, but also to exchange useful opinions on the most topical issues which are of concern to us and to hundreds of millions of people today. In you we welcome a personality, a diplomat, and statesman who has acquired great international prestige and with his energetic efforts is supporting the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Mr Secretary General: When the United Nations was established the peoples had just liberated themselves from the horrors of World War II, the most merciless war in the history of mankind, and were filled with resolve to free themselves and future generations from holocausts, conflicts, annihilation, and destruction. Today, 4 decades after this historic episode, our concern for peace is no less -- I would even say it is even greater. We share your opinion -- expressed in your annual report on the activities of the organization -- that today more than ever we must devote new collective efforts to resolving vitally important problems concerning international peace, security, and cooperation. Mankind today is standing at a crucial crossroad -- whether facing the question of whether we should proceed along the path leading to a devastating nuclear conflict, into which the most reactionary and militarist forces in the world are trying to drag us, or whether we should listen to the voice of common sense and not permit mankind to be annihilated. For us, the Bulgarian people, the choice is categorical -- we are saying "no" to war and confrontation, "no" to the further exacerbation of the situation, "no" to the arms race, and "no" to the settlement of controversial problems from a position of strength.

I believe that you will agree with me, Mr Secretary General, that the situation here on the European Continent has been particularly aggravated in recent years. The deployment of new nuclear missiles by the United States -- against the will of the European peoples -- has produced a drastic aggravation of the political atmosphere and an increase in the level of military confrontation, as well as an increase in the danger of a nuclear world war.

Naturally, the socialist countries cannot fail to take into consideration the attempts of the United States and NATO to achieve military-strategic superiority; naturally, they are forced to adopt reciprocal defensive measures. We have no right to neglect the interests of our own security, and we will not do so.

Nevertheless, even under the circumstances of the present aggravated international situation, we think that there are possibilities for a serious, businesslike, and fruitful discussion and solution of global problems, regardless of their gravity and complexity, and that such possibilities can be sought. Naturally, it is necessary to demonstrate not only readiness for such actions, but also a great sense of responsibility. The recently opened Stockholm conference presents opportunities for a demonstration of good will in this respect. The proposals submitted by the socialist countries are aimed at confidence-building and security among states and at adopting efficient measures for disarmament and for the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

At the present stage of development, all this requires us, above all, to restore mutual trust between East and West; it demands that we adopt efficient measures for an alleviation of the danger of nuclear war and for reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and throughout the world. We think that the initiatives adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries and, to put it more precisely, their proposal that the nuclear states which have not yet done so should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and their proposal to sign a treaty on nonuse of military means and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact Organization member-states and NATO member-states, are likely to be the first of these necessary and hoped for steps along the path of alleviating tension in contemporary international relations.

The hotbeds of tension in various parts of the planet are filling us with grave concern. The flames of war are likely to erupt from such hotbeds, and this applies in particular to the situation in the Middle East. These hotbeds of war are likely to become a fuse in the eruption of a doomsday nuclear conflagration. In our opinion the United Nations should be capable of helping to eliminate any threat to peace and to stop any act of aggression. According to the ideas of the founders of the United Nations, this presupposes an efficient functioning of the Security Council which as an organ bears the main responsibility in maintaining international peace and security. This is why we highly appreciate the efforts of the United Nations, of the Security Council, and your personal efforts in settling existing conflicts. However, we are also aware of who is preventing the Security Council from adopting prompt and efficient measures for a just and lasting settlement of controversial problems.

Mr Secretary General, mankind today more than ever before is being called upon to search for common solutions of global problems, and there is no doubt about this. The world is facing such problems in its everyday life -- they concern the preservation of the environment, the elimination of diseases, starvation, and poverty, the search for new energy sources, and so forth. The reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, in which the United Nations is playing a significant role and to which it is capable of making a great contribution, is likely to help us to overcome the backwardness of certain countries and entire continents and to achieve socioeconomic progress to the benefit of all peoples throughout the world. In this context we are supporting the aspiration of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a UN member, has great understanding and sympathy for the solution of all these problems; this is based on our own historical development. We recently celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state, and we are now on the eve of another remarkable anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our motherland. Thanks to this victory and to our constructive, creative, and persevering efforts over the past 4 decades, Bulgaria has overcome its former backwardness and the social shortcomings accompanying it and achieved its present-day, stable economic development, a high living standard for all our people, which has been acknowledged by our friends and even by those who are not our well-wishers.

The mention of this anniversary gives me the opportunity to tell you that for almost 4 decades Bulgaria has been conducting an active and consistent foreign policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, aimed at the consolidation of peace and security and at the development of a broad, mutually advantageous international cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

It is of exceptionally great importance for us today to implement the noble initiative of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. I must note with satisfaction that this initiative has been adopted and is the subject of discussions and exchanges of opinions among Balkan countries.

We think that the main issue now is to pursue the dialogue and to bring the stands as close together as possible so that a general agreement on principle about the real establishment of such a zone may be reached. I will recall that, inspired by the desire to consolidate peace and to expand understanding among the Balkan peoples, we have expressed our readiness to sign agreements with our neighboring countries, including a code of good-neighborly relations. This initiative will be in the interests of all Balkan and European peoples; it will represent a real contribution to peace and security in the world.

I hope, Mr Secretary General, that you have become convinced of the following fact: With all its foreign political activities the People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to contribute to the constant implementation and observance of the principles and norms of the UN Charter.

Having highly appreciated the role and opportunities of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, in restraining the arms race and in striving for disarmament, for a settlement of controversies by peaceful means, for the development of cooperation in all spheres of international life, I take the liberty, Mr Secretary General, of once more reassuring you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make a constructive contribution to the United Nations' activities and will also contribute to your personal efforts in improving the efficiency of this organization in conformity with the UN Charter.

I propose a toast to the health of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations;

To the health of all those present;

To peace, security, and to the peoples' prosperity throughout the world!

Cheers!

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER

AU291952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] On 29 February Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and State Council of Cuba, and minister of the interior. The Cuban guest conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro. On his part Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed to the first Cuban party and state leader cordial wishes for the well-being of the Cuban people.

During the talk they noted the ascending development of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples, the two countries' Communist Parties, and Bulgaria and Cuba. The first Bulgarian party and state leader expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Cuban people for strengthening socialism in their country, and defending the revolution's achievements against the constant threats and provocations of imperialism.

Comrade Ramiro Valdes Menendez stressed Bulgaria's success in constructing the developed socialist society and its contribution to protecting world peace and the cause of socialism and progress.

PRON GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT WITH FATHERLAND FRONT

Delegation Meets Journalists

AU291157 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The delegation of the National Council of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] led by Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the National Council and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, has met representatives of the mass media at the Boyana residence in Sofia. The Polish guests briefed the journalists on the activity and role of the PRON for intensifying the efforts of the Polish working people and for further sociopolitical and economic stabilization of socialist Poland. The future forms of mutual activities and cooperation between the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria and the PRON were also discussed.

Warsaw Report

LD292252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Karol Beilecki report from Sofia]

[Text] The 3-day official visit to Bulgaria by the delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), headed by its general secretary, alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Professor Marian Orzechowski, ended today.

At a press conference attended by Ambassador Wladyslaw Napieraj, PRON delegation members stressed the mass character of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front, its activity, and its role and significance in political, social, economic and cultural life.

It will be possible to make great use of this experience in our country as well, especially as an agreement was signed concerning 5-year cooperation between the two organizations. Professor Marian Orzechowski and Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, stressed after the signing of the agreement its significance for consolidating the unity of the socialist states, and for guaranteeing lasting peace and security in the world.

An exchange of experience in all fields of activity, mutual reporting on the international situation, as well as meetings between experts and joint [word indistinct] will be a permanent element in the deepening of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation and friendship.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU291439 Sofia BTA in English 1424 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 29 (BTA) -- The delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Revival of Poland, led by the movement's Secretary General Prof Dr Marian Orzechowski, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, ended a three-day visit here.

Expressing satisfaction with the possibility offered to him to become familiar with the experience of the Fatherland Front, Prof Dr Marian Orzechowski emphasized that the concrete result of the visit is the cooperation agreement between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Revival of Poland.

"This is of particularly great importance for us because the Fatherland Front is an organisation with very rich traditions. It has played and is playing an enormous role in building socialism in Bulgaria", stressed Prof Dr Orzechowski at a press conference this morning. He emphasized that a particularly valuable element in the Fatherland Front activity is the striving of the organisation to reach every citizen. Dwelling on the tasks faced by the Patriotic Movement, Marian Orzechowski pointed out that it will be the main organizer of the forthcoming elections for local people's councils.

The cooperation agreement was signed today by Marian Orzechowski and Pencho Kubadinski, the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

'Imperialist Forces' Opposed

LD291954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council was signed in Sofia today. It made it incumbent on them, among other things, to consistently oppose the aggressive and militaristic imperialist forces; to fight against all manifestation of ideological subversion aimed at the socialist states. The agreement was signed on the Polish side, by Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the PRON National Council; and on the Bulgarian side, by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

GORYWODA-LED PLANNING DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 FEB

AU290909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation headed by Poland's Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria tonight.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Stanish Bonev and other officials.

The representatives of both countries' central planning organs will discuss future prospects of further intensifying economic cooperation between the two countries and will map out the tasks connected with coordination of both countries' national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period.

Coordination on National Plans

AU292222 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] On 29 February at the Boyana residence talks began between the delegation of the State Planning Committee, led by Comrade Stanish Bonev, and the delegation of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers, led by its chairman Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The trends of further developing economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed, as well as matters pertaining to coordinating the national plans for 1986-199.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION VISIT

AU291706 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 84 pp 1-2

["Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the party, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 20 to 27 February 1984.

The delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the talks, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov an oral message from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party also met Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland National Council, and Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and paid respect at his bier.

In Sofia and Plovdiv the delegation had talks with party and economic figures, visited economic, historical, and cultural sites, and became acquainted with the revolutionary past of the Bulgarian people and with their successes in building a developed socialist society.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

During the friendly talks, information about the activity of the BCP and of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and about the development of the two friendly countries in various spheres was exchanged. Certain topical issues of the international situation were viewed and special attention was given to the Middle East situation.

The leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation acquainted the guests with the tasks that the Communists and all Bulgarians are now resolving for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP Central Committee plenums that followed it, for worthily commemorating the national party conference on quality, as well as with the consistent and peace-loving foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation highly assessed the successes of the Bulgarian people achieved under the leadership of the BCP in building a developed socialist society and the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at further developing good relations with its neighbors, at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and at strengthening peace in Europe and in the world.

The leader of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the activities of the party and the public organizations for developing socio-economic reforms along the path of building a socialist society. The Ba'th leader also talked about the firm and principled policy of the Syrian Arab Republic of opposing the defeatist decisions as well as the plans of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the Arab region as well as about its efforts to rally all patriotic and progressive forces in the Arab countries and strengthen their relations with the USSR and the rest of the socialist countries.

The BCP delegation highly assessed the achievements of the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in all spheres of life as well as the firm stand of the Syrian Arab Republic in the struggle for frustrating the Camp David course of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May 1983, for liquidating the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples, and for a just peace in the Middle East.

The two delegations expressed concern over the exacerbation of the international situation due to the fault of the U.S. aggressive policy and of its NATO allies. By sharply increasing the arms race, primarily with nuclear weapons, they strive to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries, thus threatening mankind with nuclear disaster. The United States crudely interferes in the domestic affairs of some independent countries; an example of this is the armed aggression against Grenada. While expanding its military presence through establishing military bases and stationing troops in various areas in the world, the United States threatens the security of the USSR and the socialist countries and intimidates the countries with anti-imperialistic foreign policies and also the national liberation movements. In this connection it was noted that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is a real threat not only to the countries of the socialist community but also to those of the Middle East and North Africa and to world peace.

The need was emphasized to rally and unite all peace-loving forces for the building of a wide front to resist the militaristic and aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and its allies and achieve a turning point in favor of improving the international situation, peace, and security in the world. The two delegations highly assessed the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

During the talks, the two sides devoted special attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East deriving from the continuing expansionist aggressive policy of Israel. The latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, carried out with the full support of the United States, brought about the occupation of a major part of Lebanese territory. Dispatching troops to Lebanon, concentrating large naval forces along its coasts, and carrying out aggressive actions against the national-patriotic forces and the Syrian forces in Lebanon, the United States transformed itself into a direct participant in the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and forced on the Lebanese people a defeatist agreement signed on 17 May. These U.S. actions are in conformity with the agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Israel which is spearheaded against the Arab countries and more particularly against Syria and its firm stand against the imperialist and Zionist plans aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and the Arab national liberation movement and at the imposition of U.S. domination in the Middle East.

The two delegations resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and its terrorist activities and barbaric crimes against the civilian population and called for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Lebanese territories. They condemned the 17 May agreement and the U.S. gross interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and also insisted upon the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines and Navy far from Lebanese territory so that an opportunity could be given to the Lebanese to resolve their problems themselves.

The two delegations stated their full support for the actions of the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and the Arab affiliation of Lebanon. They also highly assessed the successes achieved by them in the struggle for frustrating the U.S.-Israeli plans that are aimed at transforming the country into a base of aggression against Syria and the other Arab countries.

The two delegations condemned any separatist dealings, such as the Camp David agreement and the so-called Reagan plan, which aim at liquidating the Palestinian problem, achieving the Israeli expansionist strivings, and imposing the domination of imperialism and Zionism over the Arab peoples.

The two sides expressed support for the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- and declared themselves in favor of safeguarding its unity based on continuing the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction, the separatist Camp David agreement, and the Reagan plan. They noted the importance of action unity among Syria, the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces, and the Palestine resistance movement for frustrating all imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East.

The two delegations restated that a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis could not be reached without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and without the realization of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right of self-determination, the foundation of an independent state on their own land, and the right of the Palestinians to return to their native lands, in accordance with the UN decisions. For this purpose, it is necessary to convene a Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all countries interested, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

They emphasized that the true interests of the Arab peoples call for unification and joint action of the Arab forces struggling against imperialism and Zionism as well as for strengthening their ties with the forces of peace and progress in the world and primarily with the countries of the socialist community. In this connection, the role of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Arab Republic was highly assessed. This treaty contributed to strengthening the relations between the two countries and to stabilizing the struggle of the Arab patriotic forces and their confrontation with imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The two delegations expressed full support for and solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction as well as for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy, and socialism.

The delegations of the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party were pleased to note the successful development of the friendly relations between the two parties. They highly assessed the successes in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries, achieved after the 1980 Damascus and 1981 Sofia talks between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, which marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the relations between the two parties and states.

The leaders of the two delegations expressed satisfaction over the fulfillment of the 1982-1983 cooperation protocol signed between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and stressed the importance of the inter-party ties for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria. They expressed the readiness of the two parties to further strengthen these relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples and of their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction as well as for peace, progress, and socialism. As a result of this, they signed a cooperation protocol between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for 1984-1985.

The leader of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the hospitality accorded to the delegation during its visit to Bulgaria. On behalf of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party he invited a BCP Central Committee delegation to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PEOPLE'S ARMY UNIT HOLDS BCP CONFERENCE

AU292100 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 6 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Colonel Stefan Rikov and Colonel Panayot Georgiev on a BCP conference in a unit of the Bulgarian People's Army "in which Officer Panayotov is serving": "The Important Thing Is To Shoot at One Target and Work More Effectively"; time and place of conference not given]

[Text] This thought [expressed in the headline] was repeatedly stressed by the Communists -- delegates to the party conference in the unit in which Officer Panayotov is serving. They confront the sharp exacerbation of the military-political situation in the world, due to the fault of the present U.S. Administration's aggressive course, with their readiness to work ever more purposefully, consistently, and effectively, to constantly improve organization and discipline in their units and increase their vigilence and combat readiness.

The following figures took part in the conference's work: Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; the first secretary of the okrug BCP committee; and other officials.

The reports of Officers Bankov and Tanev, which were characterized by a concrete analysis, profound conclusions, and irreconcilability toward the shortcomings that have taken place, and the statements of the participants comprehensively analyzed the state of the party-political work that had been conducted. On this basis concrete measures were adopted on increasing the influence of the further activity of the Communists for improving combat readiness, on increasing the results of the combat and political training, and on strengthening discipline.

At a Precise Address

As noted, during the past period the Political Department has systematically conducted active political leadership of the political organs and the party and Komsomol organizations. Thanks to this in many of the units the party organizations have turned into political nuclei of the soldiers' collectives, in the full sense of the word, as well as skillful organizers and educators of the soldiers. Now, many party organizations such as those at the units of Officers Gaydarov, Atanasov, and Dinev are ever more concretely and actively organizing political work. This is evident in the commanding activity and the asserting of more initiative, scope, and a businesslike approach in the work of the Communists while solving many issues related to the matter of increasing combat readiness.

The theoretical developments and approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 12th BCP Congress have exercised an especially positive influence on perfecting the organizational and political activity at all Army levels. Thus many Communists such as Officers Trendafilov, Arnaudov, Kirhcev, and others have made laudable efforts for improving the military-theoretical and special training of the commanders.

However, as noted in the reports of Officers Radev, Tsankov, and Gyurov, along with the positive things, the activity of some political organs and party committees and bureaus has not always responded to the increased requirements of successfully solving the tasks of maintaining the combat equipments and increasing the level of the combat and political training. There have been cases in which individual Communists, even at the leading level, have reconciled themselves to the shortcomings in discipline and the training process and have not shown an insistence on overcoming them.

It is clear that this evaluation requires additional efforts so that Communists stay in step with the increased party requirements and better perfect their activity. This applies especially to the Communists in the unit in which Officers Stoyanov, Georgiev, and Vasilev are serving. However, those attending the conference also saw their own work along these lines.

Their thoughts were expressed by Officer Panayotov. Completely correctly he pointed out that the Communist-soldier should not be satisfied with what has been achieved. Only by searching for what is new, looking forward, and applying enthusiasm and scope in his activity can he push forward the collective led by him.

Everybody Is Responsible to the Collective

The problems of combat readiness and intensifying the training process are connected to a large degree with the state of the soldiers' discipline and the cohesion of the Army collectives. The effectiveness of the Communists' work depends on this.

It was stressed at the conference that the activity of the Communists in the units of Officers Anastasov, Kalupov, and Malinov marks some improvement in the struggle for strengthening discipline. However, as stressed by many participants, there is no place for a sense of self-complacency. The old rule that everybody is responsible to everybody about everything applies also in this field. The responsibility to the collective is the most important one. This responsibility is manifested through behavior and deeds. And the collective is also responsible. The root of the success achieved by many soldiers' collectives is in this organic connection. However, as recalled by delegates Petrov and Georgiev, often, in some units, this issue is being solved sporadically, without taking the concrete situation into consideration, and by forgetting the personal approach toward the soldiers. And the results are negative.

As one can assume, there are many reasons for this. They are related to the inability of some commanders and political workers to profoundly penetrate the sense, political essence, and significance of the party postulates on the more complex issue of quality and discipline.

Dwelling on the work performed by the Communists in implementing the regulations' requirements and in strengthening discipline and the soldiers' collectives themselves, Officer Petrov noted not accidentally that this work decisively influences the results of the combat and political training. An underestimation of the issue of tank firing practice by the political workers has resulted in a step backward. This fact has shaken the confidence of the soldiers and confused the tank operators. There are many such cases.

He was correct in his analysis. So were also Officers Gyurov and Georgiev, who supported him. It must be remembered that stagnation is harmful in the struggle for lasting successes. Joint efforts and total selflessness are needed in order to solve successfully the permanently emerging tasks of guard duty, of utilizing the study-material basis, and of training in the classroom and in the field. Everybody is responsible in this activity. The closer the party-political and ideological work are connected with the direct tasks of increasing the intensity and quality of combat training activity the fewer the shortcomings are in the organization of the practical implementation, and the more sure success is.

At the end of last year the units in which Officers Tonev, Yovchev, Gaydrov, and Ivanov are serving have achieved a leading place among similar units. Now their goal is to protect the achieved positions and make a step forward. There are possibilities for this. The more important thing is to preserve what has been achieved, exploit it, and reveal additional reserves for advancing.

There Is a Lot To Think About

The statement of Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, contributed significantly to the high level of the conference. Stemming from the complex and contradictory international situation and the important tasks of quality and discipline in every area posed by the party, he correctly stressed their importance for improving the troops' combat training as an important precondition for the reliable defense of our socialist homeland and the cause of socialism. Positively evaluating the activity of the conference, Col Gen Khristo Dobrev stressed that more decisive measures are needed for strengthening combat discipline, more fully engaging the soldiers in training, and better utilizing the training time. The present international situation requires an even better organization of every activity and skill to better utilize the possibilities of the socialist competition, constantly strengthen the unity of the military collectives, and increase the sense of responsibility of every Communist.

A deserved attention was paid to organizational and political work as important factors for constantly increasing the effectiveness of the soldiers' work and the troops' training and for strengthening discipline according to the party requirements.

The most important thing now is to perfect the style and method of the Communists' work at every Army level. It is necessary to elevate to a new level the practical activity in order to put into effect the party decisions. The main criterion and yardstick must not be the quantity of the conducted measures, but the work conducted to improve ideological maturity, as well as the military and working activity and the organizational work and practical results in improving the quality of the soldiers' work. Col Gen Khristo Dobrev also dwelled in detail on the issue of increasing the party's influence in strengthening discipline. He stresses particularly the tasks in this area faced by the staff party organizations and bureaus, and the role of responsible Communists and their personal contribution to the struggle for high training results.

Finally the first deputy minister of national defense stressed that maintaining high combat readiness also depends to a large degree on building a high sense of personal responsibility in every Communist, political worker, and staff officer. All this requires that we constantly improve the work organization and increase the principle-mindedness and strictness for successfully implementing all tasks.

The creative spirit of self-criticism at the conference was felt by all. Enriched by new ideas and with an improved spirit, the participants left the hall thinking how to organize better their activity so that it would correspond to the party requirements. They all understood very well that a lot of work is facing them. They have to work in the field, in the classroom, and among the people for implementing the soldiers' high duty, with the deep conviction that the Communist is always responsible to the party and the people for the defense of the homeland and the cause of socialism.

ANALYSIS OF ZHIVKOV LECTURE ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

AU291546 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 28 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Prof Ivan Stoynov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "April Elan in the Development of the Political System"]

[Text] In his fifth lecture to the students and teachers of the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that socialist democracy is the essential feature of our political system.

He states as follows: In our country the Communists and workers are playing the chief role and are decisively participating in the settlement of social problems of all kinds and in all sectors. This leading position of the Communist Party and the workers class is laid down at the basis of building and developing our people's social unity.

An April elan in the development of the political system -- this is the briefest and perhaps most correct description of the approach adopted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov as regards the development of the political system of our society in the present stage, and this approach is applied in his fifth lecture to the teachers and students of the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration.

The point of departure in this theoretcial accomplishment of wide scope is incontestably the political approach. "We, the Communists, are devoting great attention to politics, to the political approach, and to the development of the political system," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his lecture. This is because the means of the political system represent a powerful lever in accomplishing basic socialist transformations in all fields of social life -- the economy, culture, social policy, international activities, and so forth. The perfection of the political system relies on an enhancement of political leadership, without which, according to Lenin's teaching, the new society cannot successfully resolve any of its tasks. The development of the political system, which is a complicated process composed of ideas, norms, goals, organizations, mechanisms, and other things through which political relations are purposefully and flexibly implemented as a highly developed and superior type of relations, is the basic strategic trend in building mature socialism in our country.

The establishment of political relations on the basis of the scientifically founded Marxist-Leninist tenets of party, state, and social life in socialist society, which have been tested in the USSR and in other fraternal countries, represent a characteristic trait of this basic trend in the BCP's April strategy. This profoundly scientific approach to the development of our country's political system demands the solution of the problems to be achieved without any kind of subjectivism, without any wishful thinking: The analysis must strictly rely on the "common laws and principles of social development, of the international communist movement, of the Marxist-Leninist theory, taking into account the specific peculiarities of Bulgarian social and historical realities, the peculiarities of our own theoretical and political experience."

First: The people are the creators of history. Hence, the progressive changes in the political system must ensure the "involvement of the broadest people's masses in a conscious and active participating in events." This requires, in turn, the prosperity of "socialist democracy as a characteristic feature of our political system," which is the ..."main path of our society's development and perfection."

Second: "The workers class is the main class political force upon which the development of the socialist creative process relies." This is why the political system in its new dimensions must even more strengthen the position of the workers class and its alliance with the Bulgarian peasants and the people's intelligentsia, "without which the victory of the 9 September revolution, as well as constructive work following it, would have been unthinkable."

Third: This is the law-governed rule about the "decisive role of the Communist Party within the comprehensive system of socialist political life," which demands that the political system should be given even wider opportunities to the increase of the party's role.

Fourth: The fourth law-governed rule is the harmonious development of both functions exercised by the socialist state -- the defense of revolution and the creative work in building the new society.

Fifth: This is the Marxist-Leninist principle that "the struggle for socialism is an international cause of the workers and working people throughout the world."

The objective approach to the perfection of the political system demands a correct observance of other basic law-governed rules of social development, as pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his answers to questions about his lectures given at the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration. These law-governed rules apply to the objective character of scientific-technical revolution, to the observance of the law economic approach and its mechanism, as well as to the logical increase of the role played by the intellectual sphere, and other things.

The objective approach, as well as the application of the common laws and principles of development of the political system, demand that we take into consideration the Bulgarian people's needs and interests, which are at the center, at the core, of party policy; they demand from us to base ourselves on the chief moving forces -- nationwide interests, the worker's personality, and the creative potential of Bulgarian Communists.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that the program worked out by the 12th BCP Congress on the further perfection of the political system and on the development of socialist democracy fully conforms to objective requirements and ensures opportunities for the individual to work, develop, and advance, as well as to contribute to the achievements of nationwide goals.

Such a perfection of the political system ensures a consolidation of the Communist Party, its position, the increase of its leading role in all sectors and at all levels of social life, and consolidates in turn the active impact of the political system at the bases. This ensures full opportunities for the implementation of the new socio-economic strategy as well as increases the working man's participation in the solution of the problems and tasks concerning the development of every working individual's political activity, for a new upsurge and expansion of his efforts and strength.

In order to fulfill all these requirements the political system must perfect its own structure, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out. The main essence lies in the fact that new characteristic features and responsibilities are being acquired by its components -- the Communist Party, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], as well as the Fatherland Front, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and the socialist state.

The BCP increasingly develops as a political guarantor of the implementation of all changes in society; it gradually develops into a party of the workers class. The party is steadily increasing its leadership capacity in society, as a motor in social development.

The BZNS has adopted the general party line in building socialism in Bulgaria and is increasingly participating in the construction of mature socialism.

The basic sociopolitical organizations are enhancing their role by being transformed into social guarantors for the implementation of processes in the basic spheres and as objects of society.

The Fatherland Front is enhancing its role in the development and in increasing the importance of settlement systems, municipal communities, and local organs of the people's government.

The trade unions are increasing their influence in ensuring the correct implementation of policy in the labor sphere and in labor relations, as well as in the sphere of social protection of the working man.

The Dimitrov Komsomol has the task "of being the direct exponent and protector of the interests of youth, to develop and assert itself as the political organizer of youth, as the chief social guarantor for an effective self-realization of the young generation, for its increasingly active participation in all spheres of sociopolitical life."

A number of other social organizations and organs that are contributing to the life of the country and society will also be consolidated and developed.

As to the socialist state's organization, it is reaching every working man, it involves all citizens and the entire people and guarantees the implementation of the entire economic, social, and other activities in connection with the implementation of party policy. In increasingly developing its own functions the socialist state gradually develops into a nationwide state.

One of the chief characteristic traits in the development of the political system, or to put it more precisely, in its organization, is the increase of the role played by basic links -- workers collectives, municipalities, and individual workers. This is a crucial point in the expansion of socialist democracy. "It is the core of the process of perfecting our political system." In precisely this "triangle" the forces are situated that are necessary for the solution of life's problems. An even more active participation of the working man in the creative processes is being achieved. The worker's creative efforts and the overall self-realization of his own strength and talents are expanding.

The perfection of the political system includes the further development of its organizations and organs as well as their functioning.

The further joint application of the political and economic approach, the correct coordination of centralism and democracy, the perfection of democratic procedures in adopting decisions and implementing them, the expansion of the forms of association, the development of state-social and social-state principles, and so forth -- these are the basic factors in the aforementioned process. The increasing importance of joint meetings, the establishment of a new type of brigade, the joint gathering of the population within a settlement, the expansion of election and competition principles in working with cadres, the development of cadres in their own areas, the transfer of various state functions and responsibilities to social and other organizations -- all these processes play a particular role in this respect.

Generally speaking, the development of the political system in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be implemented in numerous directions by constantly developing the system of methods and means "through which the people are increasingly and more fully settling their own problems." Thus, the implementation of the party line in developing the political system will be a true "people's deal," it will be the deal of the entire working people and of the broad people's masses.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SHAFI'I'-LED AFGHAN DELEGATION

LD292343 Prague CTK in English 1334 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received here Wednesday a delegation of the Afghan National Patriotic Front led by its deputy cnairman and People's Democratic Party Central Committee member Bareq Shafi'i'.

In a friendly discussion, Jindrich Polednik expressed full support to the process of formation of the Afghan Democratic Patriotic Front. The delegation appreciated the Czechoslovak National Front Activities and thanked for the opportunity to gain practical knowledge and experience. The delegation will get acquainted with principles of the organizaing structure and system of activities of the National Front organs.

CPCZ DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS GREECE

LD292148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the island of Crete at the end of its stay in Greece. Seeing the delegation off at Athens Airport were Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, and other party representatives.

After a cordial welcome by the party and local representatives of the town of Heraklion, the delegation met an aktiv of officials and members of the Communist Party of Greece in Crete. The discussion, during which the two parties briefed each other on their work and task fulfillment in the struggle for preserving world peace, was conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. In the afternoon the Czechoslovak party delegation visited the monuments of Cretian culture from the second half of the second millenium B.C. in Knossos. After parting cordially with local party representatives, the CPCZ Central Committee delegation left by air for home.

Communique Issued

LD291921 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Athens (CTK) -- Full identity of views on all questions discussed was noted during the talks between delegations of the central committees of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Greece, a communique issued here today said.

The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the party Presidium and Central Committee secretary Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, led its delegation to the talks which were held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, and at which a protocol on further cooperation between the two parties was signed.

The Czechoslovak party delegation appreciated highly the valiant and principled struggle of Greek Communists, ardent patriots, for the interests of Greek workers, and expressed admiration for the Greek Communist Party's activity in the peace movement.

The Greek party delegation expressed its understanding for the military countermeasures taken by the Warsaw Treaty countries for the purpose of their defence and maintenance of the balance of forces in the interest of preservation of peace on the continent.

Greek Communists value the efforts of the Soviet Union to reach an equitable agreement with the United States on limitation of nuclear weapons, with a view to ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical, the communique said.

The two delegations expressed the conviction that only the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence guarantees the peaceful future of European nations. In this connection, the Czechoslovak side underlined Greece's efforts to secure the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and other peace initiatives of the Greek Government.

The two communist parties want the Stockholm Conference to take concrete steps towards strengthening confidence and achievement of military detente.

They condemn the policy of the United States in the Middle East, support the Palestinians in their inalienable right to create their own state, and the Lebanese progressive forces in their struggle against internal and external reaction and for a free, united and independent Lebanon.

The delegations of the Czechoslovak and Greek Communist Parties discussed also the situation in Cyprus, and condemned the unlawful unilateral declaration of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. They agreed that an overall settlement on the island can be achieved only on the basis of U.N. resolutions.

The delegations denounced the stepped up aggressiveness of imperialism also in other parts of the world, especially in Central America, and expressed full support for and solidarity with the struggle of nations for national liberation, independence, freedom and progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN IRAQ 28 FEBRUARY

For Baghdad INA reportage on the visit to Iraq by Minister of Finance Leopold Ler and delegation to attend the sixth session of the Iraqi-CSSR Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific Cooperation, see the Iraq section of the 1 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRAINING OF 'CHEMICAL' TROOPS NCO'S DESCRIBED

AU291317 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 February carries on page 2 an 800-word report by Peter Andris, entitled "Fighting Time and One's Own Hill; Another Course of an NCO School." Andris describes the training of soldiers at an unspecified Czechoslovak school for noncommissioned officers of chemical troops; the building of a meteorological post by a "reconnaissance chemist"; "preparatory work for the individual stages of combat readiness" accomplished by the crew of a BRDM [armored reconnaissance vehicle] of the chemical reconnaissance detachment, such as checking "sets for deactiviation and decontamination"; apparatuses for radiation and chemical reconnaissance; the "restoration of a transmitter"; and the "coding of messages."

Andris notes the emphasis placed in training on speed and the tight regimen of professional and tactical-professional training during the 5-month course. The training is said to culminate in a 3-day exercise at a "central chemical exercise ground" in a "realistic situation."

The trainees' combat and political prowess is finally evaluated by a commission that also assesses their leadership abilities, Andris states. The trainees are said to leave the school with the rank of noncommissioned officer [poddustojnik] and to proceed to their posts in the formations of the Western Military Okrug.

FRENCH TRUCKERS SOUGHT FITERMAN RESIGNATION

AU291309 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Feb 84 p 2

["(JOK)"-signed commentary: "The Chilean Script Did Not Materialize"]

[Text] The 8-day blockade of road traffic in France, caused by 6,000 trucks of private transporters, ended toward the end of last week. The pretext for this action was the "cumbersome customs regulations." The script for the entire action, which has caused considerable economic losses to France and the sacrifice of two lives, nevertheless clearly showed up the political background of the action, and also the dangerous analogy -- naturally, under French conditions -- with the actions of Chilean right-wing automobile transporters prior to the downfall of Allende's government.

In keeping with the plans of the French right-wingers, the main aim of the entire action was, in fact, to subject C. Fiterman, minister of transportation, to the "harsh test of the communist minister's ability to resolve disputes with a group, the majority of which is hostile to the government." The subtext of commentaries in the right-wing press made no secret of the main motive of the trucker's inflexibility and harshness -- actually, they wanted to contribute to making the communist minister resign, and thus also to cast doubt on the participation of all four communist ministers in the government. In this connection it was typical that the entrepreneurs began to remove the truck road-blocks from French superhighways only after an appeal by J. Delors, minister of economy and finance. He, of course, merely repeated the standpoint of his communist colleague in the government, Minister C. Fiterman, namely, that the government would not act under duress. The condition he mentioned for the government's willingness to discuss the trucker's demands on 1 March was the removal of the roadblocks.

The plan to take advantage of the action of truckers for maneuvering the communist ministers out of the government (it is not uninteresting to note that, shortly before that, Minister Fiterman was also coarsely attacked by the American ambassador to France) has failed. As was also stated by the French paper LE MONDE, Minister Fiterman acted "with prudence, and fully in keeping with the government's tactics." Already on 21 February, during his meeting with the truckers he proposed certain measures which -- according to the representative of drivers not organized in the trade unions -- signified that the automobile transporters had "achieved almost everything they demanded, if not everything." The communist paper L'HUMANITE also pointed out other dangerous connections of this clearly right-wing provocation -- the large automobile factories Peugeot and Citroen have made use of the deliberately, and quite unnecessarily, prolonged traffic chaos to sack up to 45,000 employees from their jobs during the last 2 days of the blockade. This, too, indicates that the action of French private truckers has been deliberately abused -- even though in the end without the success the right wing had hoped for -- for staging a test of power, in the interests of the reactionary opposition that is striving to destabilize the left-wing government in the country.

ROLE OF WESTERN CP'S IN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

AU281754 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 84 p 4

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Communists' Finger on the Heartbeat of the Present; Issues of Theory and Practice in the International Communist Movement"]

[Text] In assessing the current revolutionary and peace-loving forces, our party highly values the activity of the international communist movement.

At the Central Committee session last November, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report stated that the movement is playing a significant role in the battle for peace, and that the communist parties represent the best-organized, most coherent political force capable of defending the class interests of the proletariat and the other working people, on both a national and international scale.

An important feature of the current phase of the world social development is the intensification and expansion of the Communists' ties with the interests of the workers class and of other working people -- their ties with the vital interests of all mankind. The merging of the Communists' theory and practice with the general, special, and individual interests of the various strata of the workers class, and with the international and national interests of all working people, has consolidated.

In most socialist countries, the communist parties are devoting their attention to developing socialist democracy; to finding the best possible way to merge the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific-technical revolution; and to enhancing the efficiency of ideological work in order to consolidate socialist ideology, intensify the rearing of citizens of the socialist society, elaborate the concept of developed socialism as a long-term phase of development, and improve socialist society on its basis. Socialist internationalism is being developed both in theory and in practice -- in the economy this is manifested in the shape of socialist integration, and in foreign policy in its deeper coordination. All this has made it possible to strengthen the role of world socialism as the vanguard of social progress and the main protector of peace.

The communist parties of capitalist countries are coming out with democratic alternatives in opposition to the policy of state-monopolist capitalism. They propose measures against the crisis as starting points for fundamental transformations, and also various concepts of transition to an antimonopolist democracy that will establish prerequisites for socialist reorganization. This is the important direction of the defense of the objective interests of the workers class under changed conditions. At the same time the Communists are working out and, according to possibilities, realizing the measures that are intended to unify all forces that are capable of resolving these complicated tasks. A search is also going on for conditions and forms of political and social unions and coalitions. The platform of communist activity is being expanded -- in parliaments, in governments, and in local power bodies, where the Communists are defending the working people's interests -- even though the development of the mass movement remains the main concern. At the same time the situation in certain communist parties has become complicated, in consequence of such dangerous tendencies as the underestimation of experience accumulated by other parties and the weakening of attention to international tasks. The growing opposition of the masses to the offensive of right-wing forces nevertheless opens to the Communists certain prospects for perfecting their ideo-political line and for overcoming difficulties and shortcomings. It also creates possibilities for a new onslaught.

The Communists in countries that have been liberated from colonialism are working out specific tasks for the workers class under specific conditions, and also the strategy of the attitude toward current revolutionary democracy. They are defining the role of the workers class in countries with a socialist orientation, and finding the paths both for expanding cooperation between these countries and world socialism and for enhancing their international role in the battle against imperialism.

Under Changed Conditions

Proceeding from the fact that the correlation of forces in the world has changed in favor of socialism and that the socialist community has achieved a military-strategic equilibrium with the great imperialist powers, the Communists have worked out a concept of detente as the specific expression of the Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, both as a step toward democratizing the entire system of international relations, and as an important condition of averting a nuclear war and of resolving other global problems of the present in the interests of nations. In recent years the Communists have accomplished enormous work, with the support of all progressive forces, in the interests of implementing this concept. In developing this concept, they have activated campaigns for disarmament. Expressing the basic interests of the workers class, of the working people, in fact, of all mankind, the Communists have declared that the main problem of the present that must be resolved lies in averting a nuclear catastrophe and in halting the increasing arms race.

The inevitability of a joint effort by the parties in the interests of averting a nuclear war emphasizes the need of the movement's cohesion. The communist parties' own experience proves how untenable are deviations from Marxism-Leninism. It tells us of the danger of the movement's disunity. It is as was stated by our party's leadership at the CPCZ Central Committee's November session: "We do not want to evoke any public discussions; that is not the main thing at present. But we are striving to proceed uniformly in the basic issues of today, in the battle for peace and for averting war, so as to win further broad strata of the population for the antiwar movement."

The cementing of the world communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of respect for the generally recognized norms of relations between communist parties -- which is backed by the CPSU, the CPCZ, and other fraternal parties -- corresponds to the basic interests of the workers class, of the working people, and of mankind itself, and guarantees the realization of the jointly elaborated strategy of cooperation between all revolutionary and progressive forces in the battle against imperialism and against its dangerous policy. In this connection, it is especially significant that the communist parties are working out the line of proletarian internationalism on Marxist-Leninist principles; this is a prerequisite for consolidating solidarity among the working people of all countries, and very important in the current phase of world development.

A Broad Action Unity

In recent years the Communists have been increasing their efforts to consolidate the cooperation, and to ensure the action unity of broad masses regardless of the trend in the movement to which they belong. The communist parties have worked out the principles of cooperation based on equal rights both with Social Democrats and with other reformist parties and organizations. They are constantly searching for ways and for specific forms of cooperating with all influential forces and of joining in the common battle against imperialism. Various positive, but also negative, experience in cooperating with these forces has been accumulated. One kind dominates: It testifies to the inevitability of comprehensively consolidating communist parties, of resolutely strengthening their independence when entering a compromise with social reformists; of correctly combining cooperation with the social reformists on the one hand and criticism of their ideology and policy on the other, above all about their anticommunism; and of using a differentiated approach to the socio-democratic movement, in which various streams and parties are taking very different attitudes toward several current issues, for example, the French, Italian, and Belgian Socialists' attitude toward the issue of NATO's armament.

In the exacerbating international situation the Communists are striving -- in the interests of averting the danger of war -- to find a common language with several parties of social reformism that speak in favor of preserving military-strategic equilibrium and that recognize both the inevitability of equal security of the sides and the inevitability of agreements on armament reduction.

Thanks to the Communists, the tendency toward cooperation among the various streams of the trade union movement is increasingly consolidating. A considerable number of socio-reformist trade unions, particularly in Great Britain and the FRG, have registered a shift to the left. They have begun to be more resolute in fighting for the working people's interests and in opposing the monopolies. Almost everywhere the trade unions are engaging in political combat. The process of their "politization" is speeding up and their role in the fight for the socioeconomic, and also political, rights and interests of the working people is accelerating.

The Communists are devoting great attention not only to the unification of the workers class, but also to its enlisting all potential and actual allies for the struggle.

The communist forces are cooperating more and more closely with the majority of the national liberation movements and of national-democratic and revolutionary-democratic organizations.

In brief: Despite the resistance of the world reaction and its "crusade," for which the bugle was blown by U.S. President R. Reagan, the Communists have succeeded in achieving success in several directions. Their possibilities are expanding in the coordination of the development and collaboration of world socialism, in the coordination of the workers movement in capitalist countries, and in the coordination of national liberation forces. Every prerequisite exists for further deepening the ties between Communists and the workers masses and for intensifying the effort for peace and social progress. Nobody will halt the movement of Communists.

SLOVAK DAILY ON FEBRUARY 1948 ANNIVERSARY

AU290841 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Legacy"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] There are events in the development of nations that bind generations together by firm, living ties, events that become crucial points of a progressive historic continuity in which the struggles of masses, classes, and individuals for social and human progress are concentrated. The Czechoslovak working people's victory in February 1948, this historic milestone in the CPCZ's history and in the history of all our working people, is undoubtedly one such event. The February revolution opened the path toward socialism and culminated the decisive phase of the struggle for national and social liberation.

The results of the February battle brought our working people into the context of European and world history that was just then being shaped anew. That battle was also the source of internationally significant events that became an inseparable part of the world revolutionary process. February 1948 introduced our nations into the fraternal community of countries of the people's democracy, and later of socialist countries.

The revolutionary legacy of February is also supremely topical for the current phase of our social development.

In collaboration and firm unity with the entire socialist community, our working people are warding off the stubborn attempts of militant imperialism to reverse historical development, and at the same time they are developing and strengthening all that they had achieved during the years of socialist construction by their diligent, peaceful work.

February 1948 meant the culmination of the class battles of the pre-Munich republic and of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight against fascism, a most reactionary and most monstrous form of bourgeois dictatorship.

It is typical of all significant events of our modern history that the CPCZ -- THE REVOLUTIONARY VANGUARD of the society, the heart and mind of the workers class, a party loyal to the people and supported by the people -- decisively participated in them.

The victory of the Czechoslovak working people concluded the phase of class and social battles, it laid the foundations for building socialism, and it opened unprecedented prospects for the political, economic, social, and cultural advance of the Czechoslovak society. It was one of the important factors of the advancement of the world revolutionary process.

February represented a most skillful mastering of political practice based on a deep knowledge and a creative elaboration of revolutionary theory. This victory was headed by the party, a party steeled and bolshevikized during the class struggles in the bourgeois republic. Its Gottwald leadership as well as all its members were aware of the significance which lay in the implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory when realizing the practical plans of the workers movement.

In the decisive clash with the bourgeoisie, the CPCZ creatively followed up the experience of the memorable year 1929 in emphasizing the need to establish the party's ideological and political unity as the inevitable prerequisite of its revolutionary action ability. Every Communist and the decisive majority of the working people grasped which side they were to take. They also took the right place at the time the decision was being made about the further development of the republic and of our nations.

The 36th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's victory over the reaction provides an opportunity for further developing working, political, social, and cultural activity in all spheres of our life -- an opportunity for mobilizing all forces for the fulfillment of tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The center of gravity here is the all-round enhancement of the efficiency of our national economy, with a simultaneous consistent utilization of all possibilities and means at the disposal of our society. The accomplishment of this goal is unthinkable without an improvement in the quality of management and planning activity, which must stimulate healthy socialist enterprising spirit and the working initiative of collectives and individuals. The accomplishment of this goal depends on the consolidation of working and technological DISCIPLINE, on support for a yet more resolute, but still insufficient, utilization of the results of scientific-technical development in practice.

The solution of tasks in the economic sphere -- and this also applies to all other spheres of social life -- is directly bound to the high political awareness of Communists and working people, to their class awareness [triednost], and to their ideological maturity, which must correspond to our times. It is the Communists' task to win all nonmembers of the party and all members of the other political parties of the National Front for active participation in the realization of the CPCZ's policy. It is their task to contribute toward improving and deepening all forms of socialist democracy.

The party's history is rich in examples proving that its policy always received support whenever the masses were acquainted with its goals and principles and whenever it succeeded in winning the masses' trust.

With the 36th anniversary of February we are entering a period in which we will be recalling significant milestones in the battles waged by the Communist Party and by our nations against fascism -- the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, the beginning of the national and democratic revolution which culminated in Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army in May 1945. One must not forget in this context, either, that the February victory, like the entire period of building socialism in our country, is unimaginable without the assistance granted us by the Soviet Union, without the literally inexhaustible possibilities of cooperation with the first country of socialism and with other socialist countries. Our state's unambiguous foreign-political orientation toward the USSR, its loyalty to the Leninist principles and to the principles of peaceful foreign policy, are one of the most significant and lasting legacies of victorious February.

The significance of alliance with the USSR, and the consolidation of the UNITY of countries of the socialist community are from the knowledge that we have loyal, strong allies, and that millions of determined peoples throughout the world are standing on the side of the world socialist community.

The unity of vigilance, of non-neglect of the duties of defense,and of the fulfillment of construction tasks set by the 16th congress and specified by the CPCZ Central Committee sessions -- this is the basic imperative of the present. We are and will be fulfilling our commitments of alliance also by taking corresponding defense measures -- in the interests of the security of Czechoslovakia's inhabitants and in our own, innermost interest.

It is inevitable to counterpose to the concentrated attack of world imperalism, headed by the most reactionary U.S. circles, a united, coordinated, resolution course [posobenie] of the countries of the world socialist community and the unity of world socialism, and to mobilize all revolutionary, democratic, anti-imperialist, and antiwar forces of the present. The legacy of February warns us against underrating or underestimating the danger of imperialist aggression, and it commits us to protect the progressive and peaceful development of mankind.

The exacting and rapidly changing external and internal conditions under which we are building the advanced socialist society place extremely high demands on the improvement of the CPCZ's ideological and ideoeducational activity among the working people. To rear people, and particularly the younger generation, to become active and conscientious citizens and builders of socialism has been and still is, one of the most important tasks, despite its complicated nature.

Because, in fact, a socialist personality is the inevitable prerequisite, creator, and decisive subject of the society, as well as the result of its economic, social, political, and ideological transformations. The experience acquired to date shows that political and ideo-educational activity can be effective only if it proceeds in dialectical unity with the shaping and development of realistic socialist relations. This applies both to the economic sphere and to the sphere of the superstructure -- in brief, to the unity of words and deeds.

The strength of our socialist system stems from victorious February. Victorious February is the source of knowledge and inspiration for us because it reflects, in concentrated form, the rich revolutionary experience of our party, of the workers class, of the working people.

February confirmed the political maturity and ripeness of the entire party, its high mastering of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the strategic-tactical skill of revolutionary fighting. The legacy of February merely emphasizes the inevitability of further consolidating the party's ideological and action unity, which is the determining factor of its action ability.

Loyal to the legacy of February, we must continue to consolidate the party's unit, protect and develop its Marxist-Leninist character, consolidate the party's union with the people and the party's leading role in the socialist society, and develop friendship with the CPSU and the communist parties of the socialist countries. It is only this that guarantees our further socialist progress.

LENART TOURS PLANTS, MEETS WORKERS IN LEVICE

LD292356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today paid a working visit to the Levice District. First of all, accompanied by Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, he visited the Victorious February United Agricultural Cooperative at Velky Dur. He acquainted himself with the cooperative's economic results and inspected a specialized cattle farm.

After that, the party's representatives visited Mochovce and acquainted themselves with the current state of development and with problems in the construction of the local power station. Comrade Jozef Lenart was interested in the standards of managerial work at the construction site and praised its partial improvement. He recalled that it is necessary consistently to fulfill the adopted joint socialist pledge aiming at, among other things, the fulfillment of concrete tasks ahead of schedule in 1984.

Comrades Jozef Lenart and Ignac Janak also visited the working people of the Slovak Power Engineering Works at Tlmace. They inspected modernized shops in the separators' hall, which manufactures components for nuclear reactors' primary circuits.

BRIEFS

POLEDNIK AT EDUCATION MEETING -- The CPCZ Central Committee's Youth Commission, sitting in Prague today, dealt with a draft bill on the primary and secondary school system. The deliberations confirmed that improving the education of the young generation and of all working people is one of the fundamental prerequisites in strengthening socialist production relations and way of life. It was stressed that the main role of education is to prepare youth for life and for work in advanced socialist society and for the defense of the socialist country. The commission's deliberations were chaired by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 22 Feb 84 LD]

STOPH'S NIECE LEAVES FRG'S PRAGUE EMBASSY FOR GDR

LD010928 Hamburg DPA in German 0844 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (DPA) -- Ingrid Berg, the niece of GDR Premier Willi Stoph, and her family today left the West German Embassy in Prague. According to Radio Free Berlin, they later departed for the GDR.

She had earlier been assured by the GDR Government that she would be allowed to emigrate to the West in the foreseeable future, according to a report by this radio station. This settlement was achieved through the mediation of the official in charge of humanitarian affairs, Wolfgang Vogel, in East Berlin.

HONECKER GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON TREATY

AU281511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, and the friendly Mozambique people fraternal greetings on the fifth anniversary of signing the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation impressively demonstrated the firm affinity and the development of the relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between our parties, states, and peoples.

Today I can note with great satisfaction that the treaty contributed to further developing relations in all areas between our states for our mutual benefit and to deepening the friendship between our peoples. The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are thus making an active contribution to preserving peace and rejecting the policy of confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

I express my conviction that the trustful cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields as well as in the joint struggle for securing peace, for social progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism will further develop and deepen on the solid basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

As in the past years, the People's Republic of Mozambique can also rely in the future on the GDR's unshakable solidarity in its struggle for securing the achievements of the revolution as well as expanding and strengthening them.

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, accept my sincere greetings and best wishes for creative vigor and personal well-being.

ELECTRONICS, COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOLS WITH SYRIA

LD291007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 28 Feb (ADN) -- Protocols on further economic and scientific-technological cooperation in electronics and communications between the GDR and Syria were signed in Damascus today. The documents were signed on behalf of the GDR by Minister Felix Meier and on behalf of Syria by Ministers Dr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf and Ra'fat al-Kurdi. The two sides praised the good results in the joint work to date in the electrification of Syria and the setting up of electricity equipment. The protocols envision further cooperation in the energy sector. Earlier Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Minister Meier for a talk on the state and development of agreed long-term economic cooperation. During the preceding days Minister Meier held talks with other government members, and on Sunday [26 February] in Aleppo he handed over the sixth 230 kilovolt transformer station built by the GDR in Syria.

STOPH RECEIVES RED CROSS-RED CRESCENT PRESIDENT

LD290958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph has paid tribute to the varied work of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In a talk with the president of the league, Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, he stressed the view, which he shared with his interlocutor, that the securing of lasting peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno is the greatest requirement of consistent humanist action. In this connection, Willi Stoph pointed out that with the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the threat to peace has become obvious. Joint efforts by all peace-loving people are more important than ever in order to avert the dangers to the future of mankind.

In accordance with the fundamental humanist principles of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is making a valuable contribution to ensuring that the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations will find worldwide recognition as the basic norms of interstate cooperation. Enrique de la Mata, who is on a trip lasting several days to the GDR, gave a survey of the aims, and activities of the league. He expressed his esteem for the constructive cooperation of the German Red Cross of the GDR in various league bodies and for its constant support for humanitarian aid campaigns.

HONECKER PROMOTES MILITARY OFFICERS 27 FEBRUARY

AU291527 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 February on the occasion of the approaching 28th anniversary of the National People's Army, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, and chairman of the National Defense Council, promoted in the presence of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense and member of the Central Committee Politburo, Major Generals Manfred Graetz and Guenter Leistner to lieutenant generals. Colonels Rolf Berger, Wolfgang Buettner, Franz Erdmann, Guenter Jahr, Ernst Kusch, Dieter Muehlmann, Peter Steurich, and Hans Unterdoerfel were promoted to major generals, and Captain Herbert Staedtke was promoted to rear admiral.

Also present were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security of the SED Central Committee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIALS RECEIVE BURT FOR TALKS

AU291007 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, has paid a short visit to Budapest. He held talks with Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister. Gyula Horn, director of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department, and Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs, discussed Hungarian-American relations and current international issues with the U.S. diplomat, who was also received by Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister.

KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD292207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] As its session today, the KISZ Central Committee adopted a proposal to improve ideological work. The document establishes, among other things, that of the many types of moral understanding existing in our society, KISZ supports those that are communal, and reject introversion and egotism.

The Central Committee then adopted a resolution on environmental protection. On this basis, KISZ wishes to undertake a more active role from now on in the protection of nature in which the young, by virtue of their age, have a special interest. For this reason, the Youth Enviromental Protection Council has been created.

Finally, the KISZ Central Committee relieved Jeno Kovacs of his position as secretary, because he has received another important assignment. (Peter Elod) was elected secretary in place of Kovasc. Miklos Barabas was similarly relieved of his membership in the secretariat because of his election as secretary general of the National Peace Council. At the same time, Vilmos Cserveny was elected member of the secretariat charged with performing the tasks of the secretary general of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

OBITUARIES PRAISE USSR WRITER SHOLOKHOV

LD221344 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- All the dailies Wednesday carry obituaries on the death of Sholokhov, an outstanding figure of 20th century Soviet literature, committed to the country's ideals.

The papers carry the obituary issued in Moscow and signed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU CC, as well as by several Soviet politicians, authors and artists.

The Hungarian dailies discuss the influence Sholokhov's work has had in Hungary and point out that his works are well known to Hungarian readers who have always regarded him as one of the most important Soviet writers. The book "Quiet Flows the Don" was published in a dozen editions after the war and "One Man's Destiny" is an obligatory novel for schoolchildren to read.

NEPSZABADSAG carries a three column obituary in which it states "the life of one of the greatest 20th century writers has come to an end. A writer's whose work reaches far beyond the realm of literature."

The paper also underlines: "He was made one of the greatest realistic writers of our age by his insistence on speaking the truth and by his faith. This is probably why he has ranked with the classics for such a long time as whatever he speaks about he is always able to depict his subject with an eternal belief in man through the means of psychological realism."

"His short novel 'One Man's Destiny' was not just a chronicle but a political deed at the time when it was published in the early part of 1957. This book was Sholokhov's way of making his stand known in the period of controversies following the 20th congress. But this war story was not only a splendid example of humanism and a rare instance of humanist literature but it also set an example for socialist literary attempts that were aimed at releasing writing from the schematical, 'polished' vogue of earlier times."

"Sholokhov was not only a raconteur of the period of the revolution but also one of its fighters...the fact that he published 'One Man's Destiny' was one of many such gestures. His epic works had an elementary social impact. One should not only bear in mind the controversies that followed their publication in the Soviet Union or how Sholokhov's realism besieged the expectations of the time of dogma and personality cult that required literature to beautify or how these works were a direct denial of literary trends that tended to dissociate from society and public life," stresses NEPSZABADSAG and adds:

"Sholokhov played an important public role not only through his writing. His addresses at congresses often contained important truths, useful observations and significant stands. In cases of crucial questions he never concealed his views. For example in the 1956 Christmas edition of NEPSZABADSAG he made an important statement in connection with the Hungarian counter-revolution: 'The events in Hungary have deeply shocked me as a Soviet citizen and a communist writer, especially because one of the reasons behind the events lies in the brutal errors of the former leaders of Hungary, who had been appointed to build socialism and to improve the lot of people'".

"For Sholokhov, the class struggle, that he always depicted in its vast complexity with great authenticity, was not primarily about people fighting one another but more often about the inner struggle of the soul and he had great skill in depicting the tragedy of this. The dynamism of his works, his belief in the change in man and in his future is probably derived from a profound understanding of this internal conflict."

"But these conflicts and the understanding of terror led him to use every opportunity to raise his voice for peace. Clad in the armour of his intellectual treasures and his world fame, he has always stood for the policy of peaceful co-existence," says NEPSZABADSAG finally.

BRIEFS

USSR SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL COOPERATION -- The Soviet-Hungarian working plan of scientific and cultural cooperation for this year has been signed. The working plan of the scientific and cultural exchange between the two countries is worked out for 5 years. On the basis of this working plan the Ministry of Culture and Education defines and harmonizes with the Soviet partner the detailed program for every year. The program for 1984 was signed today by Deputy Ministers Ferenc Ratkai and Vasiliy Serov. The protocol includes exchanges of artists, opportunities to participate in international musical camps and seminars, and theatrical, dancing and art programs to be organized in each other's countries. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 84 LD]

NOWE DROGI ATTACKS ANIMOSITY TOWARD USSR

AU291513 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Jan 84 pp 27-39

[Article by Stanislaw Wronski, editor in chief of NOWE DROGI and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society: "From the Battlefield"]

[Excerpts] We as an organization and as individuals were subjected to a difficult test during the previous term of office. Not only us, but practically everyone and everything was subjected to this test of ideology, political common sense, character, social attitudes, and cleanliness of hands, conscience, and intentions. The effects of fatal mistakes, deviations, and violations of socialist principles in the structure and superstructure of our state became evident. It is impossible for any great length of time to conduct a policy with impunity, to ignore the socialist principle of reward according to productivity, and to violate the rules of workers democratism in building a system free of exploitation and coercion and based on well-organized and creative work.

It would seem that the friendly Polish-Soviet relations which strengthened and developed during the previous decade should not be attacked by any objectively and seriously thinking person guided by the interests of the Polish nation. For, objectively speaking, nothing has happened that could disturb or weaken the good relations between the PPR and the USSR.

The mistakes and distortions caused anger among the workers in 1980 were made completely independently of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the party and government leadership of the time was so independent that it neither wished to hear any warnings nor take advantage of the experience and example of some of the fraternal countries in intelligently guiding development. Instead of this, it boasted about an imaginary economic miracle and displayed conceit and megalomania to the point of ridicule.

No one can say that we can sell the goods we export to the Soviet Union at a higher price in the West or somewhere else, or that we can buy the goods we obtain from the Soviet Union at a lower price in the capitalist countries. Nothing of the sort. Relations have been favorable for us in the above sphere, both concerning the general trade structure and economic viability. And if we were to gear ourselves toward the Soviet market to a greater extent and over a long period of time, the advantages would be far greater -- and what is just as important, free of fluctuations in capitalist markets. Polish-Soviet economic relations are mutually advantageous, and this advantage determines their permanence. Other states and great capitalist concerns are competing for contracts with the Soviet Union because of the above-mentioned advantages. Our sovereign administrations have not always properly examined all the possibilities and advantages for the development of the Polish economy to be gained by gearing it toward the Soviet market.

Let us examine the supreme question for the Polish nation, the question of the state's territorial security and peace. The Soviet Union has always unchangingly and with all of its strength chased into a secure cage any predators who have sharpened their teeth against our borders. The alliance with the Soviet Union has served and still serves to strengthen Poland's independence and meaning in the world, and is an important element of peace in Europe.

Thus, it seems that the post-August crisis should not be accompanied by attacks on the Polish-Soviet alliance and on Polish-Soviet friendship. It has been in the interests of the nation and state to protect these relations and exclude them from the internal conflicts that were occurring.

During the first strikes on the coast, the anti-Soviet slogans that were appearing were quickly removed. One expected that whoever was in favor of renewal for the sake of the nation would clearly, firmly, and unequivocally express his support for alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

However, the real intentions soon emerged. The proverbial cat started coming out of the bag soon after the registration of the Solidarity statute. Under pressure of an ultimatum, Solidarity leaders agreed to the inclusion of a clause endorsing only those activities that "do not undermine the established system of international alliances." However, practical activity quickly showed what value was attached to this clause. Numerous Solidarity publications and speeches by its leaders carried a dirty wave of anti-Sovietism in unprecedented proportions.

Let us leave it to the historians to describe this scandalous action and the methods used in it. I am not referring to these episodes in order to inspire discussion about them, but in order to ponder their causes and the conclusions for our own activity stemming from them.

An attack was launched on practically the entire front of Polish-Soviet relations beginning with the October Revolution and going right up to latter days. In time, this attack also covered the very substance of the relations.

The anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda campaign culminated on 11 November 1980 in demonstrations with provocative slogans in several cities. From the beginning of 1981 the campaign was conducted with new passion and initiative and with greater finesse. There was a wave of leaflets, heckling, telex messages, graffiti, verses, and cartoons. Anti-Soviet exhibitions were openly organized, anti-Soviet publications containing slander were issued, and provocative pseudoscientific symposiums took place. Posters, pamphlets, and slogans debasing the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet relations were exhibited in Solidarity display cases. Russian-language textbooks and history books were burnt in the Old Market Square in Warsaw. All this brings to mind dark memories from the past -- the shadow of the swastika. Anti-Sovietism was also manifested in culture and education, for example at the Gdansk and Opole festivals and in numerous cabarets. The peak of this activity was the desecration of the tombs of Soviet soldiers -- the liberators of Poland.

What were the causes of this impassioned and unpardonable anti-Soviet activity, since there was no objective justification for it and it even hit at our national interests? The answer is simple. The cause was the old class hatred toward authority of the workers and people, toward socialism and communism. It was the same hatred displayed 65 years ago in a crusade by the capitalist countries against the victorious October Revolution. It was the same hatred that gave birth to fascism and a second "crusade" against the Soviet Union 42 years ago. It was the same hatred that is threatening the world with nuclear extermination today. Such is the truth.

The theory has been spread whereby the cause of all our failures is the adoption, or alleged imposition, of the Soviet political model upon Poland. Of course, this theory performs an anti-Soviet function.

In order to prove the falseness of this theory and others like it, it was necessary to have experience and a large amount of knowledge. For the unity of the political systems is not the result of a forceful imposition or mechanical imitation of other state models. The Polish revolutionary movement adopted the principles of socialism on the basis of its own experiences and development needs no later than the Russian movement did. These principles arise in line with the development needs of man and are the same everywhere -- in Russia, Poland, Cuba, and Vietnam.

To put it in the most general terms possible, these principles are aimed at establishing a society free of all exploitation and coercion in which social justice reigns, cemented by the social ownership of means of production, by social consciousness and morality free of egoism, and by creative work that is valued according to the effort put into it. Such a society does not arise automatically as a result of natural evolution, but by means of deliberate and organized human activity; hence the principle whereby a workers party takes a leadership role in a system of socialist democracy. Such are the universal traits of the socialist "model" which are common to all socialist countries. They refer to the most basic social interests, and not to the forms, methods, tempo, priority of tasks, culture, and traditions whereby these social interests are established and which make socialism "different" in every country. However, as far as the different ways and forms of building socialism in Poland are concerned, this difference is obvious and visible to everyone. We were not intimidated by the Soviet Union in our independent seeking of and cultivation of a national identity. In the so-called culture of the masses, we did not follow the Soviet patterns at all, but Western ones, which were often stupefying and even morally destructive. The Soviet Government did not force us to break our traditions and national characteristics when we chose a road to building socialism. On the contrary -- any breaks that occurred, occurred fully independently.

Socialism and the alliance is also affected by the years of battle and toil from July 1944 until today, heavy years of rebuilding and industrializing the country, eliminating the social and cultural baseness of workers and peasants and eliminating the uncertainty of their tomorrow, and years of cold war. This entire period was spent earning recognition for Poland in the international arena by means of its achievements and by means of an intelligent and constructive foreign policy. A feeling of safety arose within safe borders and near friendly neighbors, and a feeling of security against threats of peace.

Would all of this be so real and obvious without alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union? The answer is given by historical facts and by reality itself. No honest person can deny the facts. All of them have been recorded by history in the records of the Polish nation's socialist achievements, helped by the strength of the Polish-Soviet alliance, cooperation with the Soviet Union, and communion with the socialist countries. Thanks to this we have been able to solve our most important national and social problems successfully. Knowledge of these facts is essential in order to shape a citizen-like awareness inside every Pole. And this in turn determines future development paths and gives strength and confidence in surmounting obstacles.

Independent Poland needs a powerful and friendly Soviet Union. The Soviet Union needs a strong, friendly, and independent PPR. Such is the structure of the mutual interests of both nations and states. They were proclaimed by the governments of both countries at the time when the basis for friendly mutual relations was being established.

However, we used to admit and still do that more could have been done, and no successes satisfy us in the face of unsatisfied human needs. That is why we place our optimism in the policy of a party whose goal is to regenerate the nation's creative forces and establish socialist renewal. We have said that in their historical sense, alliance, cooperation, and friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union are the most innovative creative concept and development force possible. This has been proven in practice.

There can be no socialist renewal in Poland without a simultaneous strengthening of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the entire community of socialist countries. This has bilateral importance: Socialist renewal will strengthen friendship, and strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship will encourage socialist renewal and, therefore, the Polish nation as well.

We are proceeding to so-called sensitive issues in the history of Polish-Soviet relations, which have been raised by well-known circles in order to arouse anti-Soviet emotions in the name of an alleged concern for truth and for national memory, to the accompaniment of loudly proclaimed slogans of "straightening out" history. We are not in favor of whitewashing negative facts from the past, but we are definitely against exploiting these facts for the purpose of fomenting hostility between nations. We are against the creation of hysteria against this background, and especially against any conjuring up of myths and even lies in order to confuse our peoples.

It is the warlike anti-Soviet passion of Polish administrations representing the interests of the property classes that lost their property in the East after the October Revolution that started many conflicts. They burdened Polish-Soviet relations between the wars and during the last war. These classes never gave up hope of returning to those Ukrainian and Belorussian lands which once belonged to the bourgeois republic. This was not, however, in the national interests of Poland, but in private and egoistic interests. One can ask these classes the following question: What was the point of the armed occupation from March 1919 of Belorussian lands as far as Berezina, and of Pilsudski's armed expedition to the Ukraine in April 1920, which cost so much unnecessary blood on both sides and so much destruction? They could have been avoided. We have proof of this. The October Revolution had guaranteed without any reservations the Polish nation's right to an independent existence and its right to the unity of all its lands -- this is generally known. But less known are the Soviet Government's notes to the Polish Government in December 1919 and January 1920 proposing peace with the Poles, an end to the spilling of workers' and peasants' blood, a laying down of arms on the front extending from the Drissa and Borisova Rivers in the north to the Bar River in the south, and the beginning of peace negotiations. The January 1920 document says: "The Council of People's Commissars states that since we are concerned with the real interests of Poland and Russia, there is no territorial, economic, or other issue that cannot be solved by peaceful means during negotiations and by means of mutual concessions and agreements." The Polish Government wasted these possibilities, with the results we know.

Why did the Polish Government in 1935 torpedo the idea of an Eastern pact, why did it not agree to the multilateral military alliance with the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and Romania proposed by the Soviet Government from May 1939 right up to September of that year in order to counter the threat of war from the Nazi Reich? It was the Polish Government's stance that caused the later events which were tragic for Poland and for which the Soviet Union is unjustly blamed. Causes are replaced by effect. That is what the manipulation of the above facts of historical truth is based on.

Why is Poland's armed occupation and annexation of the Teschen region carried out in October 1938 at the same time as the Nazi Army's invasion of Czechoslovakia and annexation of the Sudetenland not criticized by those who call the Soviet Army's occupation of the western Belorussian and Ukrainian lands after 17 September, 1939, in other words, during a doomed battle between the Polish and Nazi Armies when the Polish Government was already crossing the Romanian border, a "stab in the back"?

If we look at these events the way they really happened, then it is the Polish Army's expedition against Czechoslovakia on 1 October 1938 and the forcing of the Czechoslovak Government to accept the annexation of Teschen under armed presence that deserves the title "stab in the back." The truth of this is not diminished by the agreement of the British and French Governments to dismember Czechoslovakia, as expressed in the scandalous agreement signed with Hitler and Mussolini on 29 September, 1938.

Today we know exactly that the intention of the Western powers at that time was to direct the Nazi aggression toward the East against the Soviet Union. And for this they were willing to pay the aggressor any price, but at the cost of other countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, which these powers, despite their signed commitments, deserted in September 1939 on the battlefield to face battle against a stronger opponent alone, a battle doomed from the start. It was obvious to everyone that Poland, deserted by its Western allies until 17 September 1939, had lost its battle for defense because this battle, unfortunately, was doomed to failure. The Nazi armies could have occupied the whole of Poland right up to the Zbrucz River. It was merely a question of time. In such a situation, the Soviet Army's occupation of ethnic Belorussian and Ukrainian territory east of the Bug River cannot be called a stab in the back. In reality it was the first halt to the advance of the Nazi Army which was heading East. And anyone who had any idea about politics at that time knew that sooner or later there was going to be a great battle on this front, and that the fate of Europe would depend on it.

These are some of the delicate matters we should remember in order to guard against the future, but which we should not make the focus of our interest.

While not forgetting the above facts during the working out of a proper concept for cementing Polish-Soviet friendship, we should, above all, refer to everything that brings one together and unites one. Friendship is born and develops on the basis of positive facts. It is, above all, in the interests of both countries to publicize the facts up to now, create new positive facts, and develop mutually advantageous cooperation, understanding, respect, and rapprochement.

The road of Polish-Soviet friendship is not free of potholes, just like every major road. But beyond this road there is nothing but a wilderness, factors leading either nowhere or to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. I mention the Grand Duchy of Warsaw deliberately, because Poland would be reduced to the status of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw by Polish anti-Soviet strategists who thrive in bringing up delicate subjects, if they were to succeed in pushing Poland along the friendship road in the opposite direction.

Another subject of attacks was economic relations. The adversary brought his demagogy to a peak by saying that the economic crisis is allegedly the result of an unfavorable trade situation for Poland. We have opposed these lies by means of a long television program in which representatives from many government offices and specialist journalists took part, by means of valuable articles by some journalists, and also by means of lectures. But this is just the beginning of this sort of action. Society is not fully aware of the fact that the USSR supplies 45 percent of Poland's total raw material needs; that supplies of raw materials, fuels, and production resources from the Soviet Union constitute 75 percent of all our imports of the above commodities; and that the Soviet Union supplies 100 percent of our oil, natural gas, pig iron, and asbestos, 76 percent of our iron ore, 85 percent of our potash fertilizer, and 84 percent of our cellulose. Importing such a quantity of these commodities from other countries would be quite impossible. In any case, it would not be at such prices but at much higher ones, and it would not be under such favorable conditions.

Polish-Soviet friendship, based on the vital interests of our nation and state and on a Marxist-Leninist ideological unity, possesses the greatest and most lasting value. Nevertheless, we should neither reject nor ignore the kind of arguments that justify Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship on the basis of "geopolitics." We should not do so because there is a large number of citizens who understand the above arguments, which stem from Poland's position in this area of Europe and not somewhere else, and who oppose anti-Soviet attitudes and propaganda from this position. This also counts, this also possesses its value.

CZYREK RECEIVES LEBANESE CP POLITBURO MEMBER

LD290952 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Nadi 'Abd as-Samad, Politburo member and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, is staying in Poland. He has visited Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the party. They have briefed each other on the activities of the two parties and discussed the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East region. Jozef Czyrek has expressed his full solidarity and support for the activities of the Lebanese Communists.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES NEW ZLOTY EXCHANGE RATES

LD292133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] From 1 March the basic exchange rate of the zloty against the transfer ruble and the U.S. dollar will be changed. The new exchange rates are: 72 zloty per transfer ruble, and 110 zloty per U.S. dollar.

Chairman of the National Bank of Poland Stanislaw Majewski, in a statement for PAP, said that in both cases the reason for the change in the exchange rate was the creation of an economic incentive to increase exports and an influx of foreign currency. The changing conditions of the profitability of exports were taken into account here, and proportions were maintained between the rate for the transfer ruble and the dollar so as to ensure the profitability of exports in relation to both payment areas. The change in the exchange rate will lead at the same time to imports becoming more expensive and will exert an influence on the functioning of the economy, in particular on the determining of domestic prices and on decisionmaking in the sphere of production and foreign trade.

PZPR POLITBURO, ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE MEET

LD290924 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Today, at a meeting of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee, a comprehensive evaluation was made of the implementation of the resolution of the joint 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee on development of the countryside and agriculture and achievement of the country's self-sufficiency in food. It was stated that the party echelons and organizations of the PZPR and ZSL had put a great deal of effort into creating political conditions favorable for strenthening the worker-peasant alliance and the socioprofessional mobilization of the rural population, bringing the urban and rural milieus closer, and solving the country's food problems. It was stressed with satisfaction that in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th Plenum, the PZPR and ZSL had acted in accordance with the accepted principle: one agricultural policy and joint responsibility for putting it into effect. The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee passed joint decisions on the further implementation of the 11th plenum resolutions.

SIWICKI ATTENDS MEETING ON TRAINING OF RESERVES

LD292151 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] In Bydgoszcz a meeting has taken place between the leadership of the Ministry for National Defense and graduates from civilian establishments of higher education who have graduated from the school of reserve officers and cadets, as well as those who are completing practical leadership training in the units.

The meeting was attended by alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo, Defense Minister General Florian Siwicki. Also present were deputy national defense ministers; head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, General Jozef Baryla; the minister's deputy for general matters, Lieutenant General Antoni Jasinski; as well as Deputy Minister for Science, Higher Education, and Technology Czeslaw Krolikowski.

The meeting bears witness to the significance which the leadership of the Armed Forces attaches to the training of highly qualified reserves for the defense system of the country, including officers of the reserves. During the direct talks, officers and cadets of the reserve spoke of the opportunities the Army has given them to confront theoretical knowledge with the needs of life. They stressed that during their service they have acquired the ability to integrate groups of people and to lead them. From the Army they have obtained considerable sociopolitical knowledge, which permits a better recognition of the phenomena of the modern world. This knowledge they are now using in their professional and social work. Many of them, thanks to the knowledge acquired in the Army, have been able to fill responsible civilian positions.

Television will return to the problems connected with the training of reserve officers and cadets in the near future.

SOLIDARITY ASKS 'ORGANIZATIONS' FOR HELP

NC291341 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 29 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity has asked international organisations to press the Polish Government to give political status to jailed labour activists.

In a clandestinely-published news report for the Warsaw area, INFORMACJA SOLIDARNOSCI, the union's leaders said that a number of prisoners had endangered their lives by observing a hunger strike in pursuit of their claim for political status. The bulletin cited Janusz Palubicki, a former Solidarity leader currently serving a 2-year jail term, who was described as being in a "state of agony" after refusing food.

There are about 300 prisoners in Poland who have been jailed for political reasons, according to recent figures.

So far all appeals to Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to change the detainees' status have failed, the bulletin said.

NOWE DROGI POLEMICS ABOUT CHURCH, POPE

AU010805 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Jan 84 pp 106-126

[Under the rubric "Problems -- Discussions": "About Religion and Religious Policy"]

[Excerpts] The realization of the goals of socialism in Poland is continuing amid the traditional and unceasing impact of religion on the awareness of the basic social classes. This makes it obviously necessary to develop Marxist research into the social functions of religion in the conditions of socialism and into the changes in religious doctrines. The feeble development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the roots of religion on the strength of experience at the end of the 20th century and the lack of in-depth works on the reasons for the vitality of religion in the conditions of socialism can give rise to concern.

The Marxist-Leninist parties continue to focus their attention on the processes of change in public awareness in the conditions of socialism. In 1983 that subject was tackled by the June plenum of the Central Committee and by the 13th plenum.

In the past few months that issue has often been discussed by the press. Disputes and discussions on the state of public awareness in our country continue. The press continues to discuss the problems of the impact of religion, its attitude toward the state and the party, the changes in the church's social doctrine, and so on. There is no unanimity on that subject, various views and positions continue to exist, and various viewpoints and methodological attitudes continue to become crystallized in the course of polemics. We are presenting below polemics illustrating those differences.

Eryk Sztekker:

The postwar history of Marxism in Poland has not been rife in creative discussions and interpretational disputes that could have greatly increased the attractiveness of Marxism and contributed to a deeper knowledge of reality. As for the views about the Catholic Church's social doctrine, there have been almost no genuine discussions, although here and there the Marxists have aired various views.

Evaluations of poperty's current social doctrine are seldom free from the pressure of ad hoc tactics. This is no doubt a result of the fact that popery is still a considerable sociopolitical force and that the views about it produce definite effects, which authors must carefully evaluate.

Issue 5/1983 of NOWE DROGI published Comrade Dionizy Tanalski's article "About the Catholic Church's Modern Social Doctrine." This article has stimulated my critical acumen.

D. Tanalski takes the view that during the present pontificate the Church's social militancy has weakened. "John Paul II is restraining the Church in its social commitment." However, the situation is just the opposite. It was John XXIII and Paul VI who restrained the Church's commitement to politics. John Paul II has clearly intensified that commitment, but has renounced some of its forms as attested to by the statements he made in Latin America in March 1983. We should add that the Church does not always suggest impartial solutions to various social problems in the states with differing social systems and that its mediations are at times devoid of objectivity.

Without losing sight of all those facts and circumstances, we must not fail to see the positive aspects of the Church's social doctrine and of the activities of the central authorities of the Catholic Church, which in many cases display realism, flexibility, and readiness to compromise. The Catholic social doctrine programmatically condemns all physical social confrontations, in practice cutting itself off from, for example, the extremists in our country and from those foreign centers that seek to aggravate tension in Poland. The Vatican's position on our western and northern territories and on the issues of peace in Europe and the world are common knowledge and are at one with the Polish stance. The Vatican's harsh reaction to the politically aggressive commentaries in much of the bourgeois mass media during the second visit to Poland by John Paul II is well known. All that is certainly a bitter pill to world reactionaries. It helps to confuse the ferocious opponents of socialism and often makes them openly or secretly frustrated. Finally -- this is just as important -- we should also stress some kind of cooperation between the Catholic Church in our country and our state in various socially important fields such as consolidating the family, combating alcoholism and drug addiction, and so on. This cooperation is indisputably consistent with the resolutions of the Second Vatican Council.

Coming back to Comrade Tanalski's article, it should have drawn attention to the fact that the strong emphasis placed by the pope on the creative nature of human labor is no doubt based on modern concepts that have connections with K. Marx's views.

When evaluating the present pope's social doctrine, we should not omit such important issues, which Comrade Tanalski omits, such as the Church's less harsh attitude toward civil marriages and toward divorced people. The Catholic Church has regarded civil marriages as illegal and has ostracized divorced people. However, the pronouncement Familiaris Consortio issued by John Paul II in 1981 gives a higher status to civil marriages than to unmarried couples and allows the divorced to claim the Church's spiritual care and to participate in some types of religious rituals.

Dionizy Tanalski:

It is a true pleasure to participate in a creative and genuine discussion and, as Comrade Eryk Sztekker writes, to present differing evaluations and nuances within the same viewpoints.

With reference to Comrade Sztekker's observations, I want to note that his general evaluation of John Paul's II's views is somewhat more benevolent than the evaluation in my article. Had I written that article after the second Polish visit of John Paul II, my evaluation would have been ever harsher. I would have been harsher for a single fundamental reason and not for reasons of ad hoc tactics. Please note that the pope, who talks so much about the dialogue and who, following the example of his predecessors, continues to appeal so ardently and with such emphasis for dialogue, has failed to see that the social structures whose main task is to serve dialogue are being reconstructed or perhaps constructed with great effort in Poland. I have in mind trade unions, industrial councils, farmers unions, and, above all, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. I know that there are many people in Poland who have no liking for PRON, mainly because the political authorities of the PPR participate in it and have very actively supported and continue to support its birth and development. The opponents of PRON take the view that those authorities are not motivated by honest considerations. The evaluation of the authorities' considerations and motives is a question of the state of awareness of those who evaluate them. It is a question of the information they have and of their ideological and political maturity. I do not wish to deal with that; I only want to say that deeds are the best criteria of motives, which are plentiful and quite obvious. The thing is that in appealing for dialogue in Poland, John Paul II behaved as if he did not know that PRON is a fact and that the authorities want to conduct and are conducting the dialogue through the PRON and continue to solicit cooperation. This is a fact and a deed, and it is strange, to say the least, that the pope, who has for a long time proclaimed a philosophy and program of action, does not want to take account of that deed. How is it possible to disavow the intentions of the authorities? On the strength of their deeds; but their deeds show that they are willing to conduct the dialogue! With whom can you hold discussions and how if you pooh-pooh PRON? The lessons we have learned from Vice Premier Rakowski's meeting with workers in the Gdansk shipyards are eloquent enough. Are the shouters who were present at the back of the hall in which that meeting took place, who were unable to put together even a single correct sentence, and who noisily supported their own "Lech" to be regarded as partners in dialogue outside PRON? Comrade Sztekker notes that we must not fail to see the positive aspects of the Church's social doctrine and the activities of the Catholic Church's central authorities. I agree: We must not. I also try to stick to that rule. However, I do not see that Comrade Sztekker is sufficiently aware of the inconsistency displayed in Poland by John Paul II, who sort of appealed for the dialogue but was not aware of the actual dialogue.

Comrade Sztekker thinks that I am wrong in ascribing to John Paul II the idea of action merely through moral and religious rectification. He also notes that the pope is for solving difficult social problems through institutional changes. Indeed, the pope has often proposed that "structural changes" be made in the economies and policies of countries, especially of "Third World" countries, and that various institutions be established worldwide. At the same time, however, he continues with increasing vehemence to oppose solving social problems through introducing into economic and political life the organized social forces of the classes of workers, the exploited, and the politically oppressed. And he is doing this precisely with regard to that "Third World," in which social wrongs are most devastating. How can you then evaluate the worth of the social teachings of John Paul II? Do they contain postulates, instructions, and criticism? Yes, they do. This has always been so in the history of Christianity and still is so. Christianity has never been and is not indifferent to social problems. But do the teachings of John Paul II contain instructions on how to implement those postulates? Like many Christians who teach, the pope goes for morality, love, charity, and faith. We know all that. Those are invaluable virtues. The first three are invaluable virtues for every normal and sensitive human being, including Marxists and atheists. Nonbelievers also can value faith if it helps solve social problems. But I take the view that the Pope's error is his conviction that the economic, political, and military forces that oppress unemployed people will themselves retreat under the pressure of appeals for morality, love, and charity and that it is not necessary to subject them to effective social pressure from these oppressed people. I do not accuse the modern Catholic social doctrine of having no room for change. What I accuse that doctrine of, especially the one proclaimed by John Paul II, is not providing for sufficiently effective means to make those changes and thus condemn the people harassed by social injustice to wait in suffering until the ruling economic and political forces, which make brutal use of their social power over the propertyless working people and over the unemployed, offer them their love and charity and grant them social justice. I am not against a moral life -- I am not that senseless -- or against love and charity, but I am against supplanting effective means by ineffective ones and against coming to terms with social sufferings. I believe there are no differences between me and Comrade Sztekker on that score. If there are none, then let us defend that in the teachings of John Paul II which deserves to be defended and of which there is a good deal. But let us not defend those points in them which are weak.

Wlodzimierz Lebiedzinski:

In his article "The Visit," Professor J. Szczepanski put forward a socially terrifying but almost true formula: "No free thinker would summon enough courage to put in doubt any thesis concerning the Church and the pope. Nothing is left of the between-the-wars anticlericalism of the intelligentsia in the socialist Poland of 1983" (POLITYKA 23 June 1983). Although the expressions "no free thinker" and "nothing is left" are certainly exaggerated, J. Szczepanski was right in defining the complicated character of the situation in which we live.

Prewar anticlericalism, which was perhaps exaggerated and even brutal at times, was a response to the Church's growing theocratic supremacy. Risking the loss of personal freedom and sacrificing their health, prewar thinkers fought with great dedication and courage for the lay character of public life. For example, H. Wronski finished off his article "Shame! The Senate of the Republic Has Recognized the Pope's Sovereignty Over Poland" like this: "The slogan under which the struggle for a new Poland is to be waged must be the slogan of the cultured Germany of 60 years ago: 'Away with Rome!'" (WOLNOMYSLICIEL POLSKI 1929, Issue No 10, page 3). In turn, Jerzy Paczkowski had this to say in two rhyming lines: "There are two reasons why I am getting sick of Poland: It has too much holy water and too little common soap at hand" (WIADOMOSCI LITERACKIE 11 October 1932)

The socioeconomic and political situation in which we now live is qualitatively different, and attempts to invigorate the struggle of the prewar free thinkers are useless. Besides, there is no need for such a struggle. However, it is an undisputed fact, to which J. Szczepanski drew attention, that the Polish intelligentsia of 1983 is not as courageous in the struggle against clericalism as the prewar free thinkers were, although attempts to clericalize our social life are so obvious. It is not religious faith that I have in mind. Religious faith is a private affair of every citizen and is protected by the Constitution. What I have in mind is singleminded activity enabling the Church to take control of public life in the socialist state. This prospect terrifies every thinking human being, including believers. The opposition voiced by individual intellectuals is feeble and not very effective. Besides, their opposition is countered by violent reaction, most often originating with the "Marxists" themselves.

It can be said, without too much exaggeration, that a tendency toward neutralizing Marxism as a view of the world has developed in Poland. Those behind this tendency are usually the persons who identify themselves attached to the scientific view of the world. More exactly, attempts are being made: a) to prove that the theory of scientific socialism and thereby the practice of socialist construction have no links with Marxist philosophy; b) to show that the communist party does not have to base its activities on Marxist philosophic principles; c) to search for Christian inspiration in the process of socialist construction or to openly associate Marxism with Christianity; d) to exclude philosophic materalism from Marxism; e) to eliminate historical materialism from Marxist philosophic materialism and to treat it as a sociological theory outside of philosophy. That tendency seeks to develop the general conviction that socialist construction does not have to be promoted in line with the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism, and even if it had to be so promoted it would have to be thoroughly modified, especially on the plane of philosophy.

Ideological work, along with economic activities, occupies one of the top places in the process of socialist construction. After all, it is impossible to construct socialism without socialist awareness and against the basic theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism. In the Politburo report to the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Comrade J. Czyrek read: "It is the duty of Marxist humanities to develop young people's philosophic, social, and ethical orientation in the spirit of our ideals" (TRYBUNA LUDU 15/16 October 1983). These words apply to the same extent to all our people, above all to all party members. We should especially bear in mind that our crucial task under the current Polish conditions is to foster the scientific view of the world. "It is the duty of the party," W. Jaruzelski wrote, "to increase the impact of Marxist materialism on the main spheres of the people's spiritual life" (TRYBUNA LUDU 10 October 1983). What the appointed tasks require is their consistent implementation in practice, which should be done by many institutions, mass media, and above all by the cadre of scientists and propagandists at various levels.

However, for some time now we have noted a disturbing phenomenon: Efforts to reduce theoretical, philosophical, and ideological activities to purely political activities, including practical ones. These efforts are being made not only by mass media, but also by some of our scientists-ideologues. Such a stand is manifestly harmful. Without going into details, we can say: There can be no meaningful compromise between Marxism and non-Marxism in the sphere of ideology and the view of the world. A compromise would prove destructive both toward Marxism and non-Marxism.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE 21 FEB

AU011134 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Feb 84 p 4

["Transcript" of the press conference given by Jerzy Urban to foreign journalists in Warsaw on 21 February]

[Excerpts] Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: I have heard that representatives of the Church and the power apparatus have formulated a bill on the status of the Catholic Church and other churches in Poland. Why has this bill not been submitted to the Sejm. When will it be submitted?

Urban: Your information in incorrect. Experts have formulated and discussed certain principles of such a bill, but it has not been discussed by the mixed commission.

Charles Gans, CHICAGO SUN-TIMES: From what you said at a previous press conference, we could assume that talks about the Catholic Church's status in Poland have been going on for 3 years, but the government now speaks of a bill on the status of all churches. Why is this so? Has the government changed its position?

Urban: No. Our intention from the very beginning has been to regulate the status of all churches, because all of them are equal in Poland.

A. Lopuszynski, INTERPRESS: The American Board of International Broadcasting [ABIB] recently published a report claiming that 80 percent of Polish citizens regularly listen to Western radio stations. Could you comment?

Urban: Yes. I have studied with great astonishment the report issued by the ABIB, which, among other things, controls the activities of Radio Free Europe. The report states that 85 percent of Polish adults listen to Western radio stations, that 66 percent of them listen to Radio Free Europe at least once a week, 60 percent twice a week, 33 percent 4 times a week, and 13 percent every day. I do not know where the authors of the report, who are employed by the U.S. Administration, get their information, because it is completely at odds with the data obtained by the Public Opinion Center for Research which is run by Polish radio and television and which many Western journalists unhesitatingly quote. The results of a poll carried out by that center last May are astonishingly different from the ABIB report. ABIB claimed that 85 percent of Polish people listen to Western broadcasts in Polish, but our center states that 24 percent of the Polish people listen with varying frequency to Western radio stations. A large segment of listeners seldom listen to those stations, of which six broadcast in Polish. According to our center, 76 percent of Polish adults never listen to any of those six stations, but the ABIB claimed that 66 percent of the Polish people listen to Radio Free Europe at least once a week. Our center states that 2 percent of the Polish people listen to Radio Free Europe at least once a week. Those who have chanced upon Radio Free Europe programs less than once a week account for 17 percent of our population. This means that 83 percent [as published] of the Polish adult population never listen to Radio Free Europe programs, not even occasionally. Of those who listen to those programs, one-third declared that they believe them. The poll in question was carried out with a representative sample of the Polish adult population from 200 regions around the country.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: If those who listen to those programs and believe in them are so few, why does Polish mass media devote so much space to the allegedly harmful effects of these programs and to the alleged lies propagated by the radio stations in question?

Urban: There are reasons for that. First, those stations have an effect on the people who listen to them whose numbers I have estimated. In absolute figures those numbers are quite large. Second, the programs beamed by some stations, especially Radio Free Europe, provide very good opportunities for our journalists to present our views, because it is easy to argue with the hot air and lies beamed by Radio Free Europe.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Do you know how many people lost their job in plants following the strikes precipitated by the price hikes at the beginning of the month? I am asking you because five people were thrown out of the Hutmen Plant in Wroclaw and about 70 received disciplinary punishment for participating in a strike.

Urban: I know nothing about that and do not think that there exist any national statistics on it. The point at issue is disciplinary punishment, which is meted out in plants because we have some scores of thousands of them in our country. This means that the frequency of disciplinary punishment is rather high. The great variety of job offenses include avoidance of work or demonstratively laying down tools. It is difficult to single out such offenses.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Does your reply suggest that strikes are taking place in Poland now?

Urban: No, but my reply indicates that violations of work discipline occur frequently. In particular, what is repulsive are the offenses connected with the drinking of alcohol during work and with the wasting of public property. The standards of work discipline in Poland are not high, unfortunately. Plant regulations lay down what kind of punishment should be meted out for various offenses. I have said that there is no national data on disciplinary punishment meted out in plants, and this is why I am unable to tell you the number of cases in which such punishment was meted out on any given day. What I can tell you is that the government intends to improve discipline in plants, because the state of the Polish economy is such that we must have better work discipline, which is very often violated in a blatant way.

Joerg Bremer: Why did the security organs enter the apartments of writers Marek Nowakowski and Wiktor Woroszylski last week? Or why did they try to enter those apartments?

Urban: The reason was the need to search those apartments, as justified by the results of the searches which brought to light large amounts of literature dangerous to the interests of the state, some of which was meant for circulation.

Sylvia Odoriz: Will formal charges be preferred against those writers as a result of the searches made of their apartments?

Urban: I have no information about that.

ORZECHOWSKI VIEWS PRON POLICY, DIFFICULTIES

AU290933 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25/26 Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), given to Krystyna Kostrzewa: "The Movement for Accord -- in the Right Direction"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Kostrzewa: What is the social structure of PRON? I ask this because at the beginning of the movement people said that it was an association of professors and intellectuals, meaning that, for example, the workers and the working people boycotted the movement....

Orzechowski: This is a myth in the same way that the allegation that only members of the PZPR and other political parties have joined the PRON is a myth. At least 50 percent the several hundred thousand people who are officially active in various PRON cells belong to no party. Every second of those people is a worker or peasant. For example in industrial plants over 5,000 and in villages about 5,600 PRON cells are in operation. I have to remind you that many social organizations whose members often include workers and peasants identify themselves with PRON's ideas and program. Altogether an enormous mass of people and quite a large segment of our society identify themselves with PRON. I am far from thinking that this state of affairs is satisfactory, but I assert that we have made quite a bit of progress, which we can classify as success. The working people are beginning to see the PRON's program, aims, and ideas and to identify them as their own aspirations. Since the first congress, in just under 10 months, we have set up over 3,000 new PRON cells. Our movement now operates in all communities and constitutes a large force, which helps to integrate in work people with various views for the good of the nation and state.

Kostrzewa: To what extent have our people accepted PRON? I do not have in mind the growing numbers of PRON's sympathizers. I would like to learn about PRON's wide-ranging relations with our society....

Orzechowski: The acceptance of our movement? It depends on who accepts it. If everyone accepts it, it will be a movement without a character -- a colorless movement. The movement's crucial issue is to gradually gain the acceptance of those whose numbers are the largest -- those described as the "silent center," which includes those who are patriots and solid workers, but who are rather reticent and actually silent insofar as public affairs are concerned. Only the achievements that trigger the conviction that there will be no turning back from the program of reforms and that this program is aimed at creating a Poland in line with our real potential and with the aspirations of a modern nation, can extricate them from the state of "silence." PRON has adopted precisely that strategy and is gradually implementing it. It does not go for some spectacular gestures.

Kostrzewa: This means that progress has been made in what we call agreement or accord.

Orzechowski: Considerable progress has been made, but agreement is not an ephemeral process. It is a continuous process.

Kostrzewa: I have asked you about PRON's relations with the people, but now I would like to ask about its relations with the government and the more broadly conceived administration of the country. You did say that the state's political forces can no longer afford not to reckon with the PRON, but....

Orzechowski: At the central and voivodship level our relations are developing on the principles of constructive cooperation and partnership. Let me also mention our meetings with the Government Presidium, as well as other meetings at various levels. I think that our authorities continue to realize better and better that the PRON presents opportunities for them as well. These are opportunities for constructive criticism, for consultations, for assistance, and for building up social prestige and support. However, it would be wrong to think that things are fine everywhere. Temptations to wield power without public control and criticism continue to make themselves felt in various ways at various levels. At times they express themselves by pooh-poohing PRON's cells and structures and by regarding PRON activists as intruders. It happens that the authorities at various levels, especially local authorities, are not only arrogant toward PRON cells, but also try to transform PRON into an embellishment of their offices. These things happen, although they are absolutely in conflict with the intentions of the state leadership and with the statements made by the signatories of the PRON declaration.

Kostrzewa: I think that some conflicts will always arise in practice, but what is important is that the two sides should jointly solve them. There is no doubt that the development of correct PRON administration relations will take some time because various old habits and notions rooted in mentalities will play their role for some time to come....

Orzechowski: Yes, that development is a process. I agree that the goal of that process can be achieved by efforts of the two sides.

OLSZOWSKI, CZECHOWICZ ON BLOC TIES, YOUTH

AU291710 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Feb 84 p 2

[Unattributed press review entitled "Views and Opinions," which provides excerpts of interviews given to other publications by PZPR Central Committee Politburo members Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, and Tadeusz Czechowicz, first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] From an interview given by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and foreign affairs minister, to Jerzy Walasek in PERSPEKTYWY 10 February:

Walasek: What plans have been made in the realm of our foreign policy to safeguard the basic interests of the people and state? What process is used to form state foreign policy?

Olszowski: I would like to stress that our foreign policy, along with the state's defense policy, has not experienced any crisis, nor has it been subject to any upheaels or turns. We maintained our full ally-like credibility within the framework of the states of the socialist community. During its entire history, the PPR has enjoyed the support of its people, because it satisfied the national raison d'etat.

Recent years, which brought so many experiences for our country, once more confirmed the deep legitimacy and permanence of the PPR's foreign policy principles. The consistent implementation of these principles has -- together with the progressing normalization of the country's affairs, something that is particularly important in the face of the danger that has been elicited by the aggressive policies of imperialist circles -- allowed us to effectively oppose attempts to isolate Poland from international society -- something I mentioned before. This ascertainment is for us both the source of particular satisfaction as well as, what is especially important, of the fact that it allows us to define the tasks of Polish foreign policy precisely, thus ensuring a further reconstruction and consolidation of Poland's international position. This was stressed at the recent joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the presidiums of the ZSL Executive Committee and the SD Central Committee....

We will constantly contribute to the work of carrying out the complex program of the Warsaw Pact's constructive and peaceful initiatives, opposing the existing threats in this way. By guiding ourselves along the lines of these prerequisites, we are lending our support to the Soviet Union's resolutions.

We cannot fail to see, as I have also already mentioned, that the arms race that NATO is undertaking is accompanied by attacks on the territorial and political reality in Europe by certain official NATO member representatives, a reality that is based on the Yalta and Potsdam resolutions and is confirmed by binding agreements as well as the CSCE Final Act. We are and will continue meeting this with a definite response.

An important task for the PPR's foreign policy is also to create favorable conditions under which the economic crisis and its negative consequences can be overcome.

From an interview given by Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee, to Tadeusz Kucharski in TU I TERAZ 8 February:

Kucharski: What poses the greatest difficulties to the wielding of power?

Czechowicz: I think that it is the necessity to constantly overcome the shortcomings of political culture in our society, shortcomings that occur in various forms. For example, they are manifest in the way the party and its representatives are burdened with responsibility for issues they do not and cannot have an influence on.

...Another sign of this lack of political culture is the exaggerated expectations people have of the authorities while they are, at the same time, passive themselves. Of course, we should expect and demand a great deal of the state authorities, but we should expect the most -- dare I even say it -- of ourselves so that we can successfully settle our affairs. Meanwhile, I was asked the following question at a meeting by a young man: "How is the party implementing the resolution adopted by the Ninth PZPR Plenum, which was dedicated to youth affairs?" He asked this, sat down, and waited. Waited not only for me to reply, but also for the party to implement everything for him without his participation.

I am not blaming this young man, because this is the kind of sociopolitical education he received from his elders. After all, even some of the social organizations in our country believe that it is sufficient to draw up a good program which will itself make the people happy. How often do we idolize the various resolutions adopted by important bodies, or the statements made by specific people believing that they themselves will bring justice, while in the meantime the struggle for a reasonable life must continue under any conditions, even when we have an ideal program. It must be a daily struggle which it is everyone's duty to take part in.

Kucharski: In what way can society be inspired to embark on this struggle after so many years of passivity, something that has to a greater extent been programmed into it by previous governments?

Czechowicz: We must commence a social dialogue and a nationwide discussion on the following subject: What must be the state's concern, what must the citizen himself achieve, and what should he alone be responsible for. We must determine a scale of needs and aims in this dialogue as well as a system of priorities for their resolution and for the distribution of tasks. How necessary this is can be evidenced by the fact that there are certain new social forces in our country, which are, after all, very necessary to society and the state, but which already see the authorities as being solely responsible for the future of the country. They declare their readiness to serve their country by providing a so-called early warning. I think this is too little and that these forces should also propose a way of resolving the problems that worry them as well as see their own role in solving them. I think that in our country there is room for every citizen to develop his own activities to improve at least his own life if not that of society. All we must do is look out for the slot we could fill instead of constantly looking to the top.

BARECKI VIEWS UNION POSITION IN ENTERPRISES

PM281553 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 8 Feb 84 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Jozef Barecki, chairman of Sejm Commission for Workers Self-Government in Enterprises, by KRAJOWA AGENCJA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Lucjan Pracki; date and place not given]

[Text] Pracki: On 11 January this year, at a joint session of the Sejm Commission for Workers Self-Government and the Council of Ministers Social Consultative Commission, a commentary was adopted on cooperation between workers self-government organs and the trade unions active in state enterprises. The text of the commentary was published in RZECZPOSPOLITA of 6 February this year. How did this document come into existence and what is its significance?

Barecki: We adopted the commentary after several months' discussion. In this way we answered the request formulated by the trade unions during a nationwide meeting of union aktivs at the Baildon Steelworks in Katowice and subsequently approved through the adoption of a joint PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Government Presidium resolution. The need for such a formulation arose from the disputes that occurred frequently between the trade unions and workers self-government organs over their respective ranges of competence. Many of these disputes result, among other things, from insufficient information about the existing laws or from their incorrect interpretation. Our commentary is meant to help clear the way to partnerlike cooperation by the organizations, which represent, after all, the same work force in a state enterprise.

Pracki: What are the main precepts of the commentary?

Barecki: To put it in most general terms, they are based on the simple statement that to ensure a proper functioning of both the organizations and to create favorable conditions for cooperation between them, workers self-government organs must observe the trade unions' statutory rights while the trade unions must, by analogy, observe the rights of workers self-government organs.

Pracki: What obstacle is there to that, apart from knowledge of the law?

Barecki: Above all, the fact that within state enterprises two organizations now exist representing the enterprises' work force, that is, the workers council and the trade union, each of them equipped with different rights and competence but both working in the same field and sorting out questions with the same aim: the interests of the work force. They both still have to learn the art of partnerlike cooperation, of respecting each other's rights, and of taking the latter into account in their work. All this requires time and patience and the transformation of the occasional feelings of mistrust into mutual confidence without which the kind of partnership essential for the mutual cooperation cannot exist.

On the other hand, as I have already mentioned, inability to interpret and apply the existing regulations is still a frequently encountered obstacle. For example, it is incorrect to assume that a workers council represents the entire work force while a trade union is confined to representing its own members. This generates many misunderstandings. According to the law a workers council represents the workers self-government body and concentrates its attention on the management and profitability of the enterprise, acting as the collective employer -- in the interests of the work force, of course. A trade union, in its turn, represents the interests of the entire body of employees, that is, not only its own members but the entire work force. From this interpretation of the existing laws follow both a general division of the range of competence and a general necessity for mutual cooperation.

The self-government organization and the trade union constitute two corporate organs representing the same workers' collective, and thus they cannot be mutually opposed.

Pracki: Aktivists working in these representative organizations often fail to see the need for cooperation....

Barecki: Precisely. Not everybody realizes what constitutes the common interest and the mutual benefit resulting from cooperation. This is why at the base of our commentary lies the need to popularize the belief that the two organizations are not rivals but partners working for the same cause. The statutorily different tasks and rights of the two organizations are mutually complementary rather than contending. A "battle of competences" leads nowhere and can only harm the work force. Wherever the activists realize this, cooperation runs smoothly.

Pracki: Which does not rule out controversy, or even conflicts....

Barecki: True. After all, the partners are different and they have different viewpoints, and so certain discrepancies are, as it were, built into their relationship. The main thing is, however, to make sure that the controversy, or even the conflicts, arise solely from the difference of opinions and standpoints over questions concerning the good of the enterprise and its work force. And that they are solved by weighing all the arguments and choosing the optimal solution instead of resorting to force, to a struggle for the upper hand. Such a method of resolving conflicts can and should be a springboard for progress.

Pracki: Let us go back to your commentary. What is it like?

Barecki: The commentary fits into the framework of the existing laws on work force self-government organs, on the trade unions, and on state enterprises, as well as other regulations -- for example, the Labor Code. It does not introduce any new regulations. It is a supplementary document. It consists of three parts. In part one we recount the range of the competence of the work forces' self-government organs. In part two we present the range of competence of the trade unions active in a state enterprise. In part three, in turn, we present the principles of their cooperation. I hope this document will become an everyday working aid for the aktivists in both organizations.

Pracki: What does the document say about the whole issue of cooperation?

Barecki: It gives the most typical principles and examples of cooperation concerning the statutory obligation for the organs active in an enterprise to consult its trade union. If this obligation to consult the trade union and listen to its standpoint prior to adopting a resolution or making a decision is ignored, the resolution or decision cannot be considered valid. At the same time we point not only to the extensive possibilities of reconciling the rights and competence of both sides, but also to the possibilities of actual cooperation between them. We explain at this point that the latter can take various forms of consultation within the enterprise on matters of concern to both organizations.

Pracki: The possibilities are quite extensive, and the only thing is to be willing to take advantage of them....

Barecki: This is the crucial point of the whole thing. There are no barriers put up against consultation or cooperation. The wise aktivists look for opportunities there. And they do find them. Because they do not overdramatize the difficulties or the occasional prejudices. They take a wider view, and they are right to do so. In time, life itself will clarify and sort out many problems. The benefits have to be commonly shared and equal. Our commentary is meant to serve this aim.

Pracki: Thank you for talking to us.

ARTICLE RESPONDS TO FORMER LAWYER'S 'SLANDERS'

LD011234 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 1 March -- The papers also carry an extensive article by Jerzy Nowomiejski polemizing with a letter written by a retired Warsaw defence lawyer, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, and given publicity by Western radio stations hostile to Poland.

The article by Jerzy Nowomiejski says the letter by Sila-Nowicki "depicts Poland as a country ruled by police provocation. The lawyer arbitrarily links and interprets events and quotes rumours and numerous slanders as if they were the truth. "Sila-Nowicki is a lawyer and a man familiar with the methods of propaganda employed by suppliers of humbug for Radio Free Europe. Therefore his letter cannot be (viewed as) an error on the part of a concerned citizen of good will, only a deliberate lie and calumny."

Nowomiejski goes on to say that "in order to (?anger) organs of state Sila-Nowicki makes use of the socially sensitive case of the tragic death of Grzegorz Przemyk," among other issues. "He is carried away by evil passions: disregarding the facts he rejects all that which does not fit into a politically handy thesis on the guilt of militiamen. The organs of prosecution do not forejudge the outcome of the investigation, and the more so the trial" (in Przemyk's death case), "but neither is Mr Sila-Nowicki entitled to do so," Nowomiejski stresses.

Nowomiejski says further that "the dogged retiree, in order to mislead [words indistinct] and channel emotions in a definite political direction, reels on with innuendos." He supports this thesis with a number of examples comparing Sila-Nowicki's claims with established facts. "Sila-Nowicki does not have to, and even cannot, know all the findings of the investigation. However, no one has the right to publicly slander state organs basing on lack of knowledge, neither for political nor any other motives," says the article. "Sila-Nowicki is ready to turn into accusation against prosecution bodies and other authorities of Poland their every action, even if such an action actually benefits his friends," says Nowomiejski referring to some aspects of the case of Defence Lawyer Maciej Bednarkiewicz, now under arrest. "This is the logic of political doggedness. This demonstrates that any gestures or reflexes of a humanitarian nature towards people as rabid as (?Berkiewicz) or Sila-Nowicki are pointless" points out the author of the article.

Nowomiejski went on to say that "now, when after many months of arduous effort the revealing of the whole truth (in the Przemyk death case) seems to be increasingly near and increasingly real, 'the (self-styled) defenders of law and truth' have begun a counterattack. They do not recoil from any distortion of facts. The letter by Sila-Nowicki is the best proof of that." Sila-Nowicki is partial and immoral -- Nowomiejski says -- for he resorts to falsehood and innuendos.

In conclusion of the article Nowomiejski states the following: "(Sila-Nowicki's) libelous accusations of the state authorities have been made public by Western media. This makes one quote a phrase used by Sila-Nowicki in his letter: 'Being aware of all the consequences and with entire responsibility for every word of mine. . .' Well, the word was spoken."

OPREA MEETS FRENCH PREMIER, INDUSTRY MINISTER

Meets With Mauroy

AU291848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- A warm message of friendship and wishes of personal happiness, of success in the highly responsible activity he carries on were conveyed to France's President Francois Mitterrand on behalf of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of prosperity and peace to the friendly French people.

Romania's president was conveyed a message of friendship and warm wishes of good health and happiness from the president of France while the Romanian people was conveyed wishes of ever greater successes.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy by the Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea who led the Romanian delegation to the 13th session of the joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held in Paris.

Aspects were approached during the interview of the current stage of bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in various fields and reference was made to the possibilities of further expanding and intensifying them in keeping with the decisions made at top level. The proceedings of the 13th session of the joint commission were also surveyed, satisfaction being expressed at the fact that they were positive and constructive and helped the identification of new possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The joint wish was highlighted to further work for the intensification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation both bilaterally and on third markets as it was assessed that the more powerful development of the Romanian-French relations on multiple planes served the fundamental interests of the two countries, their traditional friendship, contributed to the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks With Fabius

AU292026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, met Laurent Fabius, French minister of industry and research. The talks were an opportunity to examine present and future ways of deepening bilateral and third-market cooperation in the automotive, aviation, chemical, electronics industries and other sectors of common interest.

The Romanian first deputy prime minister also met the managements of the SNIAS Aerospatiale, Renault, Citroen, Rhone-Poulenc, Thomson and other French industrial and financial-banking companies with whom he discussed concrete aspects of Romanian-French economic ties. The need was stressed to intensify and diversify cooperation between Romanian enterprises and French companies, including small and medium-sized ones on the basis of long-term agreements.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU282102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 28/2/1984 -- The works of the 13th session of the joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technico-Scientific Cooperation concluded in Paris on February 28.

In the spirit of summit accords, of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, the two delegations looked into how the sides took action to apply the decisions made at the previous session, into the current stage and development prospects of the Romanian-French economic relations.

The wish was expressed to take the necessary measures to deepen the Romanian-French relations on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage. To this end, the sides examined and made new decisions to enhance and diversify the cooperation in various fields, to better capitalize the possibilities offered by the national economies of the two countries, in the interests of both peoples, of their economic and social progress.

The measures agreed upon were written down in the protocol of the session signed by the two co-chairmen of the commission, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister and Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism. The document stipulates specific solutions for the increase and diversification of bilateral trade exchanges, as well as for the expansion of economic, industrial and technico-scientific cooperation in machine-building aviation, electronics, chemistry, and other sectors of mutual concern including cooperation on their markets. While signing, the two co-chairmen expressed the joint will to do everything possible to carry into effect the provisions of the signed document, convinced that this will make another important contribution to the development of the general relations between Romania and France, of understanding, collaboration and peace in Europe and worldwide.

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU292024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- A delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, led by Leon Bolendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Bucharest in the evening of February 29 at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania. At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, by members of the parliament.

PAY INCREASE FOR FARMERS, FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS

AU291223 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1154 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- Starting March 1, 1984, the almost one million workers in Romania's agriculture and food industry will benefit from an increase in basic remuneration. Basic remunerations of workers employed in the state agriculture will go up 5.5 percent on the average, whereas those of technical and administrative personnel will rise 5 percent. The increased remunerations of the personnel in the two economic branches fall within the programme of raising the working people's incomes, a programme which started being carried into effect last September and is to be fulfilled by July 1984. Over the previous months, other 3,750,000 workers took advantage of remuneration rises -- miners, oilfielders, machine builders, electric power workers, workers in the light industry.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 28 FEBRUARY

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["Proceedings at the Session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Stojan Stojcevski, the first to take the floor in the discussion today, said that for the trade unions the discussion about the final accounts for 1983 should amount to an effort on the part of every collective to find out to what extent the available income is the result of increased production and labor output, improved used of capacities, reduction in the cost of operations, promotion of organization of work and motivation factors in remuneration, and to what extent the result of higher prices. The fact that over 2,000 organizations employing almost 600,000 workers operate at a loss suggests that extensive social discussions on these issues must be held.

What happened in the price sector in August and especially at the end of December last year made the working class indignant, he said. Whether we want it or not, objectively spekaing this represents an attempt to devalue the totality of our self-management political system. We need preventive activity to prevent these negative manifestations from recurring. Stojcevski believes that the LCY should be politically alert to the insistence of the workers that all those who made this decision should be brought to account. If we again permit the action to be diluted on this occasion and permit those who behaved in a disciplined way to suffer, this would, objectively speaking, mean that we are sanctioning an atmosphere in which idleness and lack of discipline can be the rule of conduct.

The level of influence exerted by the subjective forces on the common Yugoslav interest in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program is alarmingly low, Hamdija Pozderac stressed. Even though we have adopted the resolution and, provisionally speaking, we have reached agreement on numerous questions without giving overriding consideration to partial interests, we cannot say at the present moment that we have the correct answers on how to curb the negative trends in certain spheres of economic life or in society as a whole.

In the complex and difficult struggle for economic stabilization, so far we have made moves on the whole that have been forced on us and we have taken the most important measures with a view to curbing the unbridled trends in reproduction and eliminating their most serious consequences, Kiro Hadzivasilev assessed. Many of those measures inevitably bear the character of administrative interventions and actions that are not easy to implement, or even tolerate.

At the present time, it is essential to work out as soon as possible the most important qualitative solutions envisaged by the long-term economic stabilization program, which is of vital and crucial significance not only for the policy of stabilization but also for overcoming the stagnancy in the socioeconomic and political relations of socialist self-management and the system of associated labor, and for further developing them.

Jakov Blazevic pointed, as he said, to the most direct and most dangerous obstacle in the further development of our socialism -- the growth and power of administration and bureaucracy. The present complex situation in many respects, in his view, has been brought about by errors and omissions in the investment policy and in production development orientations and is also to a considerable extent the result of bureaucratic-technocratic usurpation of power.

The power exerted by bureaucracy on the social decisionmaking process, Blazevic noted, has reached the limit of tolerance. We have heard recently that nearly 1 million people are unproductively employed in the social sector. The spread of state and parastatal institutions and the flourishing of services in them is out of control, Blazevic said, adding that a major part of the social product is chiefly outside the direct influence of those who made it, that it is alienated and in the hands of middlemen.

We must, Blazevic said, fight energetically and win the fight against the bureaucratization of leading structures at all levels, against privatization of cadre policy, against various powerful people at all levels who, through activities in splinter groups and the assignment of their own people, expand their personal power, which is equated with forums, who pursue a sectarian attitude, and who in the last analysis destroy the prestige of the party. Powerful persons both large and small are coming to the surface. In fact, they are persons who are incidental to our revolution and who in a bureaucratized situation either remain or become overnight the omniscient unprogressive arbiters who on behalf of the party spread their assessments and views as the attitudes of the party and who intimidate those who do not think as they do. The election and recruitment of cadres has been reduced to narrow circles. There is not enough regeneration and introduction of new people.

Bogoljub Nedeljkovic noted that attempts to resolve major contradictions by administrative measures have not even approximately yielded expected material effects and have narrowed the scope for self-managing action and creative initiatives by the millions-strong masses. Yet, without setting the masses in motion, without general revolutionary mobilization, it is impossible to carry out tasks such as the economic stabilization program.

Associated labor exerts strenuous efforts to overcome unfavorable conditions in production, export, and other fields of the economy. However, said Milan Dzajkovski, it is incomprehensible that processes should still be governed by inertia of the past.

It is more than clear today that ideopolitical differences still exist in the LCY, differences which do not manifest themselves so much when policies are being agreed as, regrettably, when they are being implemented. An obvious example, which for a long time now has illustrated this trend, is foreign exchange dealings. Even following two changes in the law on foreign exchange, which took place in a dramatic manner, this sphere has not yet been defined today in a manner that would eliminate the existing trends that undermine the unified Yugoslav market.

On the whole, we can say that despite certain oversights and weaknesses, there are positve trends not only in our orientations but in the implementation of stabilization measures, said Slobodan Bojanic.

Deviation in the implementation of the program's first phase, despite understanding for the complex conditions in which we are at present, has given rise to unfavorable comments and doubts about our willingness to carry out the program consistently. Any further delay or deviation regarding the basic orientations contained in the program, Bojanic said, would have unforeseeable consequences, not only economically but politically.

We lack resolve and consistency in putting the adopted stands and programs into practice and lack persistence in building up new attitudes. We also lack the willingness to review critically our work and practice and readiness to carry out changes and corrections where we notice shortcomings, Milan Pavic noted.

Recalling two important principles in the long-term economic stabilization program -- reliance on our own resources and the full exploitation of production capacities -- Pavic also cited several concrete examples which deviate from this.

The causes of negative trends are overcome primarily by creatively supplementing the systemic solutions and not merely by short-term interventionist measures, Munir Mesihovic said.

In the implementation of the economic stabilization program when individual measures and decisions are adopted and carried out, Mesihovic stresses, there are frequent phenomena of active or passive resistance by forces in society that do not like to give up their acquired positions, privileges, and such like.

Mesihovic also advocated a radical reduction in the administrative machinery and a reexamination of the justification for the existence of institutions in the sphere of general consumption.

In the difficult material circumstances that we face, methods of administrative decision-making and voluntarist interference in economic trends, which we face now too, appear to be more efficient and successful. The ICY, however, Miran Potrc believes, must not reconcile itself to this.

The crucial ideopolitical issue from which we must proceed, Marko Djuricin believes, is why, in the process of implementing the fundamental constitutional and party orientations, the conditions in which the working class becomes master and manages the income and entire social reproduction are coming about so slowly, and what the socio-economic and material position of the working class is in this connection.

What we need today more than ever is unity in the LCY, so that we might together, simultaneously, and on the basis of formulated ideopolitical attitudes, embark on actions to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

Vlado Janzic agreed with the conclusion contained in Matic's report that for the LCY the question of inconsistency has become one of the major issues of its ideopolitical and action ability. This inconsistency is, in his view, the consequence of several factors. The first lies in the fact that many Communists in leading posts are still not convinced and conscious enough of the complex nature of our economic position.

Some comrades, on the other hand, under the pressure of social uncontrolled forces and daily problems, are not able to grasp the real though more difficult ways out of the difficulties. There are also Communists who in the current difficult conditions do not want and do not wish to give up their ambitions while at the same time they very resolutely demand sacrifices from the working people and the working class.

Self-managing decision-making has truly become the fundamental prerequisite for decision-making in our society. The LCY must, therefore, also in the future pay greater attention to the weaknesses which accompany this process of coordinating the interests, particularly with reference to economic issues.

I believe, Janzic went on, that tendencies should be overcome which are turning the LCY into a debating club, in which the basic principles of democratic centralism and organizational discipline are being covertly abandoned. No political party can live off appeals and enumeration of good wishes but it must envisage special organizational and cadre sanctions when party decisions are not implemented.

Of course, when we speak of party discipline, we must bear in mind our specific social system and the specific processes in adopting decisions. I am convinced, Janzic said, that the institution of personal resignation would be very useful, an institution which should be applied whenever someone does not adhere to the decisions of the collective leadership or when he arrives at the conviction that he cannot influence the work of the collective body in a way in which policy would be implemented in line with his personal conviction.

Some believe that social tensions will be alleviated chiefly by our more resolutly shifting the burden, through legislative measures, onto those who live beyond our so-called "real possibilities." I believe that such a one-sided attitude could lead to fresh disagreements. We should state clearly that we shall put the burden on those strata who live beyond their possibilities and this means that they live off their own work. However, we must also clearly grasp the danger that with such a policy of ours we do not deviate from the fundamental slogan of socialism -- about remuneration according to work. It would be wrong were we to believe that it is possible to contribute to stabilization only by denials and reducing the standard of living. The measures of our policy must be stimulating.

The LCY, together with Kosovo's progressive forces, is organizing activity on two fronts: the battle for the realization of economic stabilization in all spheres of life and the removal of the remnants and elements of hostile activity based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and all other forms of nationalism and opponents of our self-management socialist system, Vesel Morina said.

Relations in the distribution of income and expanded reproduction are still largely in the hands of the state and banking organizations. They, in fact, have a negative effect on the delegate system and, objectively, strengthen those functions of the state which should, in the present stage of our development, be weakening. At the same time, the socialist aspect of our state, as a sociopolitical community, which means a self-management socialist system of assembly decisionmaking from municipalities to the federation, should be strengthening, Dusan Dragosavac said.

We rightly stress last year's results regarding the balance of payments as positive. However, I believe this should be thoroughly analyzed to see what the problem of structure and regional distribution is like regarding exports. A cursory glance at those problems indicates that the exports of semi-finished goods have increased greatly, that the production of consumer goods for export has grown only marginally, and that the production of equipment and other goods has fallen greatly.

Solving the problem of foreign liquidity is inseparably linked to the complex transformation of the economic structure, economic mechanisms, and economic motives in conditions where new integrational processes and relations in society on a self-management basis are receiving confirmation. This, Ivo Fabinc stressed, is the leitmotif of the stabilization program, and more or less all of us accept this. We must take issue with the expert services in the National Bank and in the interest community for foreign economic affairs for not clearly explaining to our society what the general conditions are for the existence of a foreign exchange market, what conditions for it are the same as for the potato market, and what are the special conditions for its operation as an integral part of the world system of foreign exchange markets.

The foreign exchange market is the result, in the real sense of the word, of the complex process of stabilization and socioeconomic transformation, Fabinc added.

Consequently any imposed centralization of foreign exchange -- and that is what the IMF also wants, a centralization which separates the process of creating foreign exchange from that of using it or which creates the impression that such a separation exists -- leads us to the notorious foreign exchange monopoly and not to the foreign exchange market. Because of this, even in the difficult stage of setting up a provisional system of distribution, it is not all the same whether we shall analyze with the greatest attention and support all the acceptable and legally sanctioned forms of association in the economy which will increase the tendency to export and rationally restrain imports and the process of raising debts abroad, or whether, for the sake of ostensible uniformity, we shall leave everything to the tribulations of the central planned arrangement of things. The warning which comes from the field about the possible grave consequences of the present ways of discussing decisionmaking in the interest community cannot fail to worry this high forum as well, Fabinc said.

Strong views still exist that efficiency can be increased in economic activity even without realizing all the long-term program, and that this can be done without socialist self-management or through bypassing it, by means of administrative measures, which the LCY would have to support wholeheartedly, Marjan Rozic said.

Warning about the danger of the view that the causes of economic crisis can be overcome only by the power of the state, Rozic noted that instability still exists as a practice and an attitude whereever self-management and the delegate system lag behind the degree of development of the production forces. They are primarily lagging behind because of the prolonged existence and even intensification of statism which is in alliance with technocratism and which not infrequently, with the support of and in collusion with individual LCY organs, restricts the activity of the existing material basis of self-management.

There is a strong attitude of blind belief in the state, in its power, and the power of the administration, while system-based solutions are most frequently blamed for poor results. This state of affairs reduces the stabilization efforts, all the more so because we are usually preoccupied only with today and to a certain extent the day after as well, but are not ready enough to go deeply and courageously enough into tasks which are ahead of us during a longer period of time. The LCY often gets lost in the day's operations and practices, exhausting itself by supporting individual measures. In such circumstances, we downgrade the battle for the awareness of the need for stabilization, the battle for ideological, class, economic, and social essence of stabilization. There are examples of some people resenting the pronounced insistence on the self-managing character of stabilization because, according to them, there will be room for socialist self-management only after we have achieved stabilization. Because of this, the LCY is under a great obligation to behave and act at every step as the ideopolitical power in the system of socialist self-management and to do so at every specific step and in connection with every specific question, Marjan Rozic said.

In the view of Nijaz Dizdarevic, we should be alarmed by the recent conclusion drawn in the Federal Economic Chamber to the effect that there is an alarming trend of declining economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and developing and nonaligned countries, and that last year our exports to these countries fell by 1.5 percent and our imports from them by more than $300 million. This should attract our appropriate attention in view of the long-term economic and political interests that Yugoslavia shares with that part of the world, Dizdarevic said.

The fact that half of the LCY Central Committee sessions have been devoted to economic problems can be interpreted as being due to our great desire to resolve economic problems, but since reports and conclusions are repeated from session to session one may ask how rational and successful such sessions are, Franc Popit said.

It would be more useful, Popit stressed, if on the basis of an appraisal of the political security situation we decided what questions are the most topical in which the LCY must be interested.

Popit then dwelt on the question of reproduction units, emphasizing that he does not oppose any general associations if they suit the workers but that it is not right if anyone tells organizations of associated labor what organizational forms their association should take.

Reproduction units were often labeled as localist, municipal, republican, and so forth, which is to a certain extent even correct at times, but when a particular reproduction interest ends at the municipal level, then we cannot look for the republican interest. If the common interest ends at the republican levels, then we cannot look for the federal interest alone. Also, much is often said about centers of power. It would be a good thing if we had a look to see what is in fact taking place in the banks which we say are these centers of power.

The case of trade and foreign trade organizations, some of which enjoy great support from the state, is similar, and there is also the question of the unified Yugoslav market. It would be a good thing if at long last we explained what the unified Yugoslav market is because some interpretations in fact represent a smokescreen concealing statist-centralist tendencies. It is also asserted that there is no foreign exchange market. I am usually accused of being an enemy of the foreign exchange market. I have never opposed the foreign exchange market, and besides the foreign exchange market in our country functions well. Despite all the difficulties that we encounter, the National Bank of Yugoslavia sells approximately $2 billion every year. Comrades who spoke before me talked about the foreign exchange market and said that what we have is not a foreign exchange market but distribution of foreign exchange. Distribution, especially when carried out through a state or banking apparatus, is not a market. Popit also spoke about the problem of consultations and agreement-seeking, stressing that in every situation it is necessary to establish why an accord is not being respected and why an agreement has not been reached. At times, even if no agreement is reached, this is no great problem. One cannot exert pressure on that account on everyone who does not want an accord while deciding beforehand what accord they should reach. This, a according to Popit, is not accordseeking but a farce.

Stressing that inflation is the top problem, Milutin Baltic said that it is destroying all relations in the sphere of distribution, reducing the workers' earnings, and creating difficulties in negotations with the IMF.

Pressure is exerted on our public and political forums, he said, by certain people who arrogate to themselves the right to give everyone else lectures on stabilization, who now say that the anti-inflation program is not what we need, with what we should begin, but that first the system should be changed because inflation is generated by the system. But none of this quarrelling will be any use because there is a lack of foreign exchange. Without a greater inflow of foreign exchange, we cannot activate production and cannot strive for a real normalization of goods-money relations in the country.

During the consultations in the LCY Central Committee Presidium before the Central Committee session, as well as on the basis of the introductory report by Comrade Petar Matic and the discussion in the Central Committee, the view emerged that there is no need to adopt new conclusions at the session today.

We have the ideopolitical orientations for our work, our activity, and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

They were clearly laid down and put into a concrete shape in the conclusions of the 9th and 10th sessions of the Central Committee, in the long-term program of economic stabilization, and in the resolution on the socioeconomic development and economic policy in 1984. Our basic commitment is resolutely to give life to these orientations and tasks in every basic organization of associated labor, local community, municipality, republic, province, federation, and all structures of our society. For this reason we must constantly check the implementation of the LCY Central Committee conclusions and the stabilization program, and provide the necessary new and resolute incentives for social action because the burden of the problems that must be resolved and the tasks that must be carried out is really so heavy and complex that the delays and hesitation -- which are present in the situation whereby we are confronting such serious problems from quite an objective point of view -- must not be allowed.

The stands in Comrade Matic's report, which in a well-argued way presses for even greater and more organized LCY activity, were endorsed in the discussion. On the basis of the discussion, one can assume that they have been approved. In the report and in the discussion today, it was noted unanimously that the working class and the working people in associated labor, especially in production activities, are investing truly enormous efforts to revive and increase production and exports, resolve the foreign liquidity of our country, supply raw materials and reproduction material for the industry, and supply the population with basic foods, etc. Despite all the difficulties, we must resolutely insist that these positive processes be strengthened and expanded, that they be supported by economic policy measures and by the action of socialist subjective forces, and that all opposition and inconsistencies be fiercely resisted.

However, both as the LCY and as society as a whole, we cannot be satisfied with our own actions. This is clear from everything that could be heard today at the Central Committee session. We must work in an even more organized way in order to resolve our difficult problems more successfully.

It can be said that we are still at the beginning of the implementation of the stabilization program. In fact, we are in a situation when it must be clearly said that we cannot continue hesitating and we shall resolutely and consistently tackle the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. The awareness of the gravity of the economic situation and of the need to invest enormous efforts to extricate ourselves from it has not yet penetrated deeply with many of our social factors. It is open to question whether it has in the LCY as a whole. I think that our overall social action has not yet been adapted to the gravity of the economic situation and to the tasks we have set ourselves.

It was reaffirmed in the course of the discussion today that our forces must be concentrated on consistently implementing the measures of the economic stabilization policy, especially establishing social conditions conducive to consistent increases of production and exports on a better production basis, consolidating the material basis of the economy, merging on an income and reproduction basis; enhancing consolidation of the economy, distributing according to results of work and better incentives for productive work and creative efforts; and especially strengthening the basis and the quality of socialist self-management. At the same time, and for that very reason one must resolutely resist those measures that do not serve the implementation of the program of stabilization and the consolidation of the social relations of socialist self-management.

In this connection, it is no doubt of paramount importance that the economic policy for 1984 be finalized -- that is, that all the regulations, measures, accords, and agreements that are the conditions for successful implementation of the economic policy objectives and tasks for this year be adopted and worked out.

We are late in doing this -- that is, we are not carrying out the tasks as agreed on at the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee. Perhaps we would not be objective enough if we did not accept the fact that these are complex problems and that perhaps it is not possible to do everything within the given deadline. However, this obliges us really to intensify the efforts so the objectives and the tasks that have been set can be carried out.

The communists in the organs and organizations of the federation, and of the republics and provinces, who are duty bound to work persistently and consistently for the established tasks in this field to be carried out as soon as possible, must be made most directly responsible for it.

Our experience of negotiating in the SFRY Assembly last year during the process of adopting the resolution for this year and the accompanying documents was mostly positive. It has been proved necessary for the work of the SFRY Assembly and of the assemblies of the socialist republics and provinces on finalizing the measures of the resolution for 1984 to be intensified and for all responsible organizations and institutions of the federation and of the republics and provinces to take a permanent part in this work.

It was said today, and in our contributions to the discussion and in the introductory report we all agreed on this, that the delegations of the socialist republics and provinces must continually and as frequently as possible inform the SFRY Assembly about the implementation of the agreed policy and measures. The SFRY Assembly has a most significant constitutional role and responsibility in this respect because with its decisions it establishes important conditions for the further development of self-management and for the implementation of the stabilization policy. In addition, we must constantly analyze social practice and on this basis add to, and change, the economic policy measures and the instruments of our economic system, which in practice are shown to be a brake on the stabilization policy.

Major tasks have to be carried out within a brief period of time. It is quite clear from the statement made today by Comrade Milka Planinc how little time is available for all the necessary measures to be taken and the instruments laid down which will make it possible for us to enter a new situation required by the policy of economic stabilization. We must surmount the hesitation which is present on a number of issues and penetrate more deeply into social reforms, because it is a fact that the nonimplementation of the tasks of the 9th and 10th sessions of the LCY Central Committee and of the economic policy for 1984 is an aspect of some sort of opportunism and hesitation, quite apart from the admittedly difficult conditions in which we are carrying out these tasks. Everything that happened in the area of prices, expenditure, and exports is a telling example. Finally, this is testified to also by the slow movement in the processes of pooling labor and resources, opposition to market criteria, and by the problems of losses and loss-making enterprises and others. Because we are hesitating, some problems are accumulating and are being inefficiently resolved.

On the basis of available information, it could be said that the differentiation along the stabilization line is still inadequate in the LCY although it is clear that without an open conflict with the forces that stubbornly defend monopoly positions on decision-making regarding income and social resources, and without the differentiation with them, the stabilization battle cannot be won nor can the stabilization and further development of socialist self-management trails be blazed.

Proceeding from the 12th LCY Congress, the 9th and 10th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, and from the program of economic stabilization, the view must be implemented that a policy of maximum reliance on our own resources, and at all levels too, must be worked out as soon as possible.

The conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session laid down precise tasks for the LCY and all socialist subjective forces regarding this matter. A part of these tasks has to be carried out within the ambit of the 1984 economic policy. However, this policy has not been fully finalized either in the federation or in the republics and provinces. Work on this matter should be organized as a matter of urgency. This, I would say, is the basic and the only development variant within which we must devise all the necessary stabilization policy solutions. The time has also come to incorporate this policy at the time of establishing the policy for 1985 and the ensuing years. We must avail ourselves of all the advantages and qualities of socialist self-management creating the conditions for the consolidation of the material position of associated labor and for encouraging the self-management integration of the economy. This should allow rational production, the overcoming of the problem of the credit indebtedness of the economy, and so forth. This is decisively important for the implementation of the stabilization policy and for good prospects of our development.

The LCY Central Committee session today has reaffirmed our present orientation to develop all-round economic and other forms of cooperation with all the countries and regions in the world on an equitable and mutually useful basis. In connection with the views expressed here we must reexamine the regional aspect of our international economic relations. Our participation in the international division of labor and the development of all forms of cooperation with all the countries and regions in the world is an integral part not only of our economic policy but of the quintessence of socialist self-management.

At the present degree of development, we require additional foreign accumulation in the form of development credits and loans and the implementation of the objectives of the economic stabilization policy. This is quite clear both from the discussion today and the discussions we have had to date. However, we always used foreign credits in keeping with our fundamental principles of our socialist, self-management, independent, and nonaligned policy. We believe that the present negotiations with the IMF and other international financial organizations on foreign financial arrangements for 1984 will be successfully concluded because they are to our reciprocal advantage.

In so doing, we must resolutely open up the process of reducing our debt to foreign countries because this is our essential stabilization principle. Reliance on our own resources is a constant factor and the substance of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

We must always carry out our development in any situation, including a situation where additional foreign credits are absent, by relying on our own resources and by using our own possibilities which is the most important basis for securing further socioeconomic development and implementation of the policy of economic stabilization on the basis of the development of socialist self-management relations.

One of the reasons for the session today was the incomprehensible irresponsibility displayed when prices were increased at the end of last year. That was maybe the greatest threat to date to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy regardless of any possible justification of the remarks made with regard to the reasons which caused the situation requiring the policy of price freeze to be adopted. All those who allowed this to happen must be brought to account, and this includes the removal from their functions and the punishment of all LCY members who behaved contrary to the LCY policy and the program of economic stabilization. We must see this thing through and put an end to this sort of conduct, and this must be done by appropriate LCY organizations and leaderships.

At the same time the federal organs, together with the organs of the republics and provinces and together with associated labor, should be working urgently on a program for getting out of the present price-freeze situation in keeping with the program of economic stabilization. Resolute measures have to be taken by adopting appropriate instruments and a price policy in order to overcome all those factors which have an impact on the unjustified increase in production costs and on increased inflation in prices. This should be the basic path of resolving our internal economic problems instead of the problems being shifted on to others through unjustified price increases. In so doing, one must insist on the establishment of conditions whereby workers in associated labor should be the protagonists of the price policy by strengthening their role in primary distribution.

We should not allow the market to decline during the period of the price freeze because goods are stockpiled and not available for sale in the expectation of higher prices. We must not allow manifestations of imposition of conditions, and of pressure and of blackmail at the time of product deliveries to go on spreading. Everything has to be done to ensure normal basic food supplies and to prevent the practice of chronic shortages as in previous years.

At the same time a program of the financial consolidation of the economy and solution of illiquidity and of all measures to arrest the weakening of the material basis of associated labor must be adopted very soon and a process started to change the negative trends into a positive direction. On the basis of our knowledge and of the fact this problem was stressed in the discussion today, it can safely be said that this is our most important task. Looking from the viewpoint of the balance sheet the situation in our economy is very difficult. We are inadequately acquainted with some elements of these balance sheets. This acquainted with some elements of these balance sheets. This has been stressed in the discussion. In this area, we operate slower than anywhere else and we experience most delays. Resistance is greatest here both as regards the reduction of the contributions and other dues of the economy, in the case of rescheduling internal debts, conversion of credits, reduction of expenditure, tax policy changes, and also in the case of the entire complex of measures to distribute evenly the burden of stabilization according to one's material possibilities. There is much hesitation here and appropriate measures are taken slowly.

Work is proceeding slowly in the organs of the federation, republics and provinces, municipalities, in all sociopolitical communities, banks, self-management interest communities, and so forth. Everyone finds one reason or another for the situation remaining mainly as it is. There are even attempts to impose fresh burdens on the economy while it is a fact that the economy cannot ensure even the existing ones. These are the main sources of delays in the development of self-management, of inflation, and of aggravation of contradictions in social reproduction. This is now a big test which the communists and all socialist forces have to take before the working class and our working people to turn around the present unfavorable trends and to carry out the agreed strategic orientations. In the present conditions, the primary task is to ease the burden on the economy and to strengthen the material position of associated labor. On the basis of the discussion today, there is the unequivocal conclusion that social questions of life and work of working people must be in the center of attention of the LCY and of all social factors. We must do all we can to make sure that work and results of work become the basis of this policy and of the material position of every worker. The conclusions we have on this are clear.

The need was pointed out at the Central Committee session today that serious talks should continue on some ideopolitical questions raised in the discussions on the formulation and adoption of new laws pertaining to our system, on the price policy, credit-monetary policy, social accord questions relative to the distribution of income, on the position of the banks, and on the implementation of established policy.

For instance, in connection with the modified foreign currency law, the seriousness of any possible consequences because of the existence of specific differences was pointed out. Although these are the differences that are cropping up during the discussions on the application of the agreed economic policy or on some measures and regulations which accompany that policy [words indistinct], they do exist and make it incumbent on the Central Committee and on the Central Committee Presidium to monitor the ideopolitical problems which are emerging and, if necessary, initiate a debate on them so that clear stands can be taken -- of course, not in order to provide party guidelines for some agreements to be attained on a specified basis but in order to clarify specific and even different ideological views.

Of course, a discussion is conducted in certain institutions of the system -- in interest communities, in the Economic Chamber, delegate assemblies, and so forth. If it becomes obvious that it is necessary and pressing to clarify these questions in the LCY, on the initiative of every section of the LCY and on the basis of monitoring done by the Central Committee Presidium and by the Central Committee, we shall have to dwell on these issues in a most responsible and serious way.

A series of specific suggestions and proposals have been submitted here regarding the need to formulate a long-term plan to overcome the present problems of our country's debts, and some other problems with which those communists who work in specific organs, inthe Federal Executive Council, in the SFRY Assembly, and other organs, should start concerning themselves. If it proves necessary to discuss this within the Central Committee, we can, at the suggestion of any member of the Central Committee, and according to the opinion of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium, place a specific problem on our agenda.

There have been suggestions and proposals to the effect that Central Committee members should become more involved with the issues of determining and implementing LCY policy, that they should support more action conferences in certain production entities and not just in certain branches of the economy etc. All these suggestions should be taken into consideration, especially since specific activities within the Central Committee have already been taken up and should be intensified and attitudes assumed on specific proposals submitted here.

Finally, comrades, allow me to say that the entire work of today's session of the Central Committee, although directed at economic problems and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, was essentially devoted to us, to the LCY, its work, activity, organization, and ideological and political unity. There are many shortcomings in the activity of the LCY, and they are one of the causes of the present economic difficulties. It is becoming obvious that at a plenum of the Central Committee, and this is also laid down in the work program of the Central Committee, we should discuss as soon as possible the questions of the LCY ability to lead subjective forces in the efficient implementation of the established policy and orientations from the stabilization program. We should also discuss the place, role, and implementation of the leading role of the LCY at the present level of our society's development.

["End of Dragoslav Markovic's concluding statement" -- TANJUG note]

Demands put to us in negotiations with the IMF are the demands which are put to other countries as well, Milos Minic said. I presume that probably all disagreements will be resolved and the problem of debts in 1984 solved. But we have no program on how to solve the problem of our debts in the years to come. Milos Minic then proposed that a working group be formed which would analyze the problem and then offer all possibile variants which would be a basis for a program of debt repayments.

Pointing to the danger of prices exploding after the price freeze has been lifted, Milos Minic said that a mistake was made at the very beginning.

An economic unit supposedly existing within the Federal Executive Council in charge of economic policy should have planned the chronology of the steps taken: what should have been done first, what second, third. I am deeply convinced that at the same time as we start doing something in the sphere of finances and credits, we should do something to bring order to the process of formation and distribution of overall income and revenue of associated organizations, in order to prevent this overall income and this revenue from being used by everyone and to prevent having all kinds of things included in this income which then forces organizations to build up prices.

These are the two moves which should have been made simultaneously. However, we started with prices and what are we to do now? As far as I am concerned, we should go back to the beginning and immediately adopt measures to sort out the functioning of the credit and monetary mechanism. Straight after that, we should put in order this area of overall income and revenue. All this requires the further development of self-management and of production relations based on socialist self-management.

I have nothing against people saying: If the decision on price freeze has been adopted, well, then it should be implemented and respected. If the decision has been adopted, it should be implemented. The public at large is worried and unhappy because of price increases. It supported the price freeze. It demands that it be respected.

Milos Minic drew attention to the latest forecasts by Yugoslav and foreign institutions which assess that the process of economic recovery in the West and in the East has started.

These new signs of the development of the world economy prompt us urgently to entrust again to a very qualified group the examination of the following questions: How have we defined the aims of our economic policy and economic and other measures; and to what extent have we channeled our economy toward an expansion on foreign markets? If we are late this time we could find ourselves in unforseeable troubles. In this light, the freeing of our organizations of associated labor from existing administrative restraints so that they can adapt to, prepare, and be ready for the expansion of production, of exports and imports, becomes a central issue. If this is not done, then it will be difficult to believe that there is a way out of the crisis affecting our economy, Milos Minic said.

LCY COMMISSIONS DISCUSS SECURITY, CADRE POLICY

All-People's Defense Committee

LD291949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The security situation in the country is stable. This is largely the result of the highly developed awareness of the complex economic situation. This was shown in particular during the recent winter Olympic games in Sarajevo where 80 percent of the responsible security tasks were carried out by working poeple and citizens organized within the framework of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This was stressed by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense snd Social Self-Protection. He was reporting to the members of the commission on the security-political situation in the country.

Stane Dolanc emphasized that the complex economic conditions in which we find ourselves have increased the activity of the internal and external enemy which is meeting with strong resistance by all sections of society. The alien ideologies and solutions being offered by their creators are not finding support among our working class, Dolanc said.

Dolanc assessed the situation in Kosovo as exceptionally stable and he particularly emphasized that the security organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are in full command of the situation.

The promotion and constant improvement of all organizational elements of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is a prime task, Dolanc said, all the more so since an increase in economic crime has been registered and is causing enormous social damage at this complex economic juncture. The promotion of social self-protection will act as the strongest barrier against all attacks on our socialist self-managing system and its material values.

In the ensuing discussion, Ivica Cacic emphasized that there are still insufficient innovations in the laws to effectively guard against attacks on social property. He also said that we are still at a stage where social consciousness is lagging behind when it comes to attitudes toward social property.

Drasko Jurisic said that the SFRY Assembly is also discussing the implementation of the system of social self-protection. He emphasized that the constitutional concept of social self-protection is being slowly realized. He noted, however, that resistance to anti-self-management phenomena in society is being realized more slowly, and that the greater part of the activity of the system of social self-protection is directed against the activities of the external and internal enemy.

Eugen Cencin emphasized that the system of social self-protection is more the element of a campaign than of organized work. The system of social self-protection is often viewed separately, Cencic said, and not within the framework of the work organization, local community and sociopolitical organizations, in which it should achieve its greatest results.

We have ramified forms of activity in the sphere of social self-protection, Cencic said, but despite this the place of the citizen in this system has still not been clearly defined.

Ilija Jovivic stressed that the development of social self-protection is directly linked with the development of the system of socialist self-management. Thus, the discrepancy between proclaimed principles and the real state of affairs is also reflected in social self-protection. We live too much in the belief that we can use slogans to carry out the broadest mobilization of society in this very responsible work.

Ali Muhadjiri said that elements of the system of social self-protection should definitely be built into school programs. He also emphasized that sociopolitical organizations are seriously behind in their activities which should be developing the system of social self-protection to the degree required by the social juncture.

The commission assessed that the role of sociopolitical organizations, above all the SAWP and trade union federation, is critical in the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was concluded that special social recognition should be accorded to all structures which showed exceptional results in the organization of the winter Olympic games and their security.

LCY Work, Cadres Examined

AU281523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 84 p 4

[V.V. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb -- Summing up the results of the work during the period since the 12th congress, members of the Commission for Development of the LCY and Personnel Policy of the Lcy Central Committee Presidium today spoke critically of their own work and also of the overall situation in the LCY. According to all participants in the debate, despite the fact that there are many sessions and much talk, the results of the political action and work of Communists are unsatisfactory.

Branko Mikulic thus said that members of the commission should analyze the social-class structure of the LCY far more thoroughly in their future work and not only twice a year as until now, dealing formally only with figures. He also warned that this commission will have to study and also initiate a wider discussion on two questions of key importance: What are the reasons for the discord between what is concluded (from basic LCY organizations to the highest LCY organs) and what is (not) being implemented, as well as why is there no real differentiation in the LCY today along the line of the 12th congress and the implementation of economic stabilization. Mikulic then said that some LCY members in our country act from the positions of statism, liberalism, and nationalism. Because of this, all these questions should be discussed and a conference should be organized at which not only scientific workers but also activists from the party grassroots should take part. He also advocated that these problems be discussed both by the LCY Presidium and the Central Committee.

Speaking about some questions of the organization and activity of the LCY in territorial defense, Metodije Stefanovski pointed out the big results that have been achieved within a short time in organizing territorial defense. He stressed, however, that the LCY has to be much more ideopolitically active in this field and warned that the struggle for economic stabilization is an integral part of the resistance to a possible aggressor. Strengthening the awareness and morale of members of the territorial defense is a prerequisite for a more successful opposition to both the external and internal enemy, Stefanovski said.

LINKS BETWEEN LCY, BUREAUCRATIC FORCES VIEWED

AU272135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 84 p 2

[S. Vujica commentary: "The Traps of 'Personal Unions'"]

[Excerpts] How to free the LCY or, to be more precise, its leaderships or influential groups within its ranks, from acting in collusion with the authorities?

This question is at the center of attention in the discussions prior to the announced session of the LCY Central Committee, which will discuss the topic: The LCY today -- its role and unity.

Analyses clearly show that the links that exist between party leaderships and the bureaucratic and technocratic forces are a significant reason for the blockage in the development of socialist self-management and democracy, for inefficiency in solving the accumulated economic difficulties and inconsistency in removing the sources and promoters of negative phenomena which are an "eyesore" to the wide public and are the cause of rightful discontent.

Observers

Where does this come from?

The LCY in many respect continues to act as a party in power and from forums at that, relying on the state and other centers of power that hide behind various self-management facades, usurping self-managing rights. Then mainly forums, groups, and individuals have the main say and workers and the grassroots become observers.

It is on this basis that the "personal unions" between the head people in the leaderships of the LCY, of sociopolitical organizations, in the economy, and banks appear, endure, and in some places even strengthen. These links impose themselves as the protectors of national and other narrow interests and a stronghold of nationalist forces. They are a significant reason for the enclosure of our economy into narrow territorial limits, for our dangerous divisions and confrontations.

While the "personal unions" thus intensify their power (but not as an ability to solve the accumulated problems and the crisis), members become increasingly powerless. Opportunism [pragmatizam] in the LCY is growing. Under the pressure of accumulated difficulties, its leaderships begin taking over tasks and duties of others -- self-managing organs, the state -- believing that that way they will exert a direct influence and ensure an efficient solution for certain questions. As for these otheres who are the only ones authorized and obliged to perform certain duties, they skillfully use this with the aim of avoiding the question of responsibility for their idleness, inability, and lack of skill, arguing that "everything was forced upon them."

Support

In such circumstances, many powerful people would like to adopt attitudes, to form policy hastily, to push through solutions that have already been "cooked up" somewhere outside of the institutions of the political system, the Socialist Alliance, and the trade unions. Bureaucracy and technocracy and their "personal unions" are actually troubled by both the grassroots and by democratic decisionmaking. They have no time for patient work and democratic debates. They are simply in a hurry and would like to "delete" problems on the agenda (but only in words) under urgent procedures and to "arrive at socialism" as soon as possible in order to ensure their "property" there -- and let the others have what is left. Delegates, delegates' assemblies, Socialist Alliance, trade unions, and self-managing organs to them are a "surplus" which they only accept as props for the stage on which they nevertheless play the main and decisive roles.

TV SHOWS LEADERS AT LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 15 FEB

AU291557 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2136 GMT on 15 February carries a 0.5-minute announcer-read report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium saying: "The session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade and discussed the draft orientation program of activity of the Central Committee and the Presidium up to the middle of next year. The statement from this session, which was chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, says that the orientational program of activity envisages a large number of discussions on the most essential socioeconomic and ideopolitical questions of the development of our society, on the organization and activity of the LCY, and on the questions of the international policy and links of the LCY. The proposal of the orientational program will be presented to the Central Committee for discussion and adoption at its next session."

The video part of the report shows, in several single and group shots, that the following attended the session: Nikola Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Peter Matic, and four unknown men.

ATTENDANCE AT 15 FEB PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU291558 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2136 GMT on 15 February carries a 25-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, which assessed results of the visit Radovan Vlajkovic paid to Venezuela. Several single and group shots show that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual doughnut-shaped table: Fadilj Hodza, Vidoje Zarkovic, Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Petar Stambolic, several chairs not shown, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, and an unknown man sitting at the other end.

MARKOVIC PREDICTS HIGHER INTEREST RATES

AU292019 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has visited the Rekord tire factory in Rakovica Commune [in Belgrade]. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Belgrade LCY City Committee, accompanied Dragoslav Markovic. Addressing the Rekord representatives, Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the reasons for the heavy burden carried by the Yugoslav economy. Here are some of the highlights of Dragoslav Markovic's statement:

[Begin Markovic recording] If we look for the main cause of the deterioration of the situation, then we see that this cause is the interest rates, increased interest rates. At the same time, the contributions [of the economy to budgets] have not been reduced or have not been reduced to the extent to which the accepted orientations stipulated. The situation is such that, consistently following the economic stabilization policy and consistently fulfilling the obligations toward foreign creditors, we must further aim at increasing the interest rates. Our goal is to reach a positive interest rate, that is, the rate that will be appropriate for the inflation rate. We must reach a positive interest rate within a year or a little more. I think that the interest rates will be increased very soon. This is (?something) that must be done very quickly and then the trend will be somewhat more gradual next year.

How can this blow resulting from higher interest rates and further trends in the dinar's exchange rate be alleviated? The Federal Executive Council is preparing a proposal which, together with the measures that should be taken by the republics and communes, should reduce the burden of the economy by 5 percent on a long-term basis. [end recording]

Remarks on Expenditures

AU292152 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Rekord work organization and afterward addressed the political aktiv of Belgrade's Rakovica Commune. Pointing out that we must seek solutions to our difficulties by placing considerably more reliance on our own forces and that it is necessary to adopt a policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate and of a positive interest rate, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said that communal and public expenditures should be reduced.

[Begin Markovic recording] For 2 years now, we have continued to say that public and communal expenditures could and should be limited and reduced. We are restricting and limiting the budget expenditure somewhat by administrative measures. But we all think that everything else can go on in the old ways. The network of high school institutions has not been touched. Nothing is done, for instance, about the parallel hospital facilities where each separately develop the same services at short distances from each other. No serious action is taken, for instance, in relation to the number and work efficiency of scientific institutes, regardless of the fact that we spend little for science unlike how we spend for other things, and so forth.

Of course, regarding the personal incomes in health services and in education, there are no reserves for reducing the communal expenditure. It is necessary to make a serious and responsible start to revising the networks, to ensuring optimal efficiency of the existing facilities, and to economizing in expenditures because it is impossible to find solutions by reducing personal incomes, although we seem to choose this action most easily. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES PRICES, INFLATION

LD291922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly has decided there is no need to pass any special interventionist legislation to restore prices to the level of before 19 December last year, because most organizations of associated labor have restored prices in keeping with the request from the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. However, the chamber insists that its conclusions should be consistently realized and all ways of disregarding the decision should be punished.

This was the most important decision taken at today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, chaired by Antun Bubic. The introductory report on implementation of the chamber's conclusions and on market supplies were submitted by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, who stressed that it is now essential to be ready for the possible unfreezing of prices, which must be held within acceptable limits.

Dusan Ilijevic, delegate from Vojvodina, was the only speaker in the discussion following Luka Reljic's report on implementation of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. He stressed that now, in light of the instructive negative experience gained when prices were previously unfrozen, the most important thing for the Federal Executive Council to do is to propose a group of measures designed to break the inflation cycle when the decision to freeze prices ceases to be in force. Apart from this, it is also indispensable at this time to take a further step toward a definite attitude toward the sociopolitical responsibility of individuals or individual structures which continue to oppose the realization of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

The delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces unanimously concluded that there is no need to pass an interventionist law to restore prices to the level of before 19 December last year, because the majority of organizations of associated labor have already restored the old prices. At the same time, attention was drawn to the need to continue the consistent implementation of the conclusions adopted by the chamber on 31 January and for punishing all ways of evading the decision to "freeze" prices. The Federal Executive Council was charged with the task of speeding up activity to adopt all economic policy measures aimed at slowing down the rate of inflation and creating conditions in which the decision to "freeze" prices could be abandoned.

After the adoption of the conclusions, Luka Reljic took the floor again to speak about domestic market supplies at the beginning of the year.

At its session today the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the law ratifying the international agreement on coffee. The chamber also adopted a law permitting work organizations in Kosovo to postpone the repayment of credits granted from the federal fund for the more rapid development of economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces. The Kosovo economy was to repay 860 million dinars this year. Repayment of this credit will now begin in 1986 and to ensure that the fund is not left without any resources, all republics and provinces should grant it an interest-free loan totaling the sum which Kosovo was originally scheduled to repay this year. The loan will be granted in two equal installments on 31 May and 15 June.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a law on changes in and additions to the law on covering exchange rate differences by banks. This act envisages the banks themselves covering all the differences created by last year's devaluation of the dinar. In other words, the provisions of the law which applied to 1981 and 1982 now also apply to 1983. Exchange rate differences will mostly be covered with funds raised by means of the appropriate interest rate policy.

The chamber today also endorsed a conclusion on the laws adopted on the basis of the abridged or express procedure. In the conclusion, it is noted that the chamber considers that the practice followed so far in adopting laws on the basis of express procedure does not allow enough scope for the consideration of such acts in the delegate base. The competent chambers of the republican and provincial assemblies are likewise unable to fully debate such questions. It is consequently necessary, the conclusion says, for the Federal Executive Council to ensure that any draft acts due to be adopted on the basis of the abridged or express procedure are prepared and presented to the assembly in good time. Proposals for the use of these procedures should also be explained more fully and the president of the chamber, accompanied by the presiding members of the delegations, should judge whether the request is justified or not.

At the end of its session today, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces agreed that the SFRY Assembly should be a party to the conclusion of the social contract on determination of the sources of the funds needed for financing of goods reserves.

Reljic Report

LD291859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- Explaining the report by the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on 31 January, Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, emphasized that determination and unity in all the republics and provinces prevented a mass evasion of the decision of the Federal Executive Council on the price ceiling. Consistency and unity in action has strengthened the confidence of the working people and citizens in the functioning and ability of the institutions of the self-management system to ensure respect for what has been jointly agreed. Already since 8 February, of 225 price lists which were approved by the communities for prices 20-23 December last year, the organizations of associated labor restored the prices to their previous level on 198 price lists, while application was suspended in the case of 27 price lists. According to the checks made before this chamber's session and those which are under way, there are still four organizations of associated labor which have not yet restored the prices to their previous level.

However, Reljic pointed out that there are cases where the delivery of goods was stopped, where it has not been reported that the prices were returned to the previous level, or where it was announced that the prices which were returned to the previous level only served as orientation and that the delivery date for goods had been extended.

During the period from 24 December 1983 to 25 February 1984, the organs of market inspection checked the application of the decision and the implementation of conclusions in 1,593 cases. In accordance with the established facts, they filed 1,514 reports, including 352 for economic offences, 1,149 for violation of regulations, and 1 for criminal offences. They also issued 519 warnings to the organizations of associated labor to coordinate their activities with the regulations and reported 44 organizations of associated labor to the banks. At the same time, they established that 721,045,073 dinars had been gained illegally. However, the results of the measures which have been undertaken are very modest at present. Only one court case has been proposed on the basis of 40 reports and information supplied to the banks by the federal market inspectors during January and the first half of February.

The Federal Executive Council considers that the activity and measures undertaken in the organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities, the communities for prices, and competent organs of the sociopolitical communities will ensure the implementation of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The activity of the judicial organs and banks is not in proportion to the number of reports filed by the inspection organs and it is not of the same intensity in all sociopolitical communities.

It is a matter of concern, Reljic pointed out, that a considerable number of management organs in the economy and organs of the sociopolitical communities continue to seek a way out of all their business difficulties by increasing the prices. This is certainly facilitated by the existing method of deciding the prices because much more can be achieved by the decision of the community for prices or by the competent state organ than by work.

Reljic considers that it is now necessary to put the emphasis on adopting measures and mechanisms which will allow gradual unfreezing of prices while keeping them within a socially acceptable framework and at a level which will stimulate production as a whole, especially the production of energy, basic raw materials and food, and goods for export.

COMMENTATOR APPRAISES ZARKOVIC VISIT TO USSR

LD292051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 29 Feb 84

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, Feb 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-President Vidoje Zarkovic's current visit to the Soviet Union reaffirms the usefulness of the traditional practice of frequent meetings and exchanges of views between the two countries' high-ranking officials, it is emphasized in Yugoslav and Soviet political circles here. Contacts of this kind are to be resumed by separate visits of the presidents of the Yugoslav party and state presidencies to the Soviet Union. The Soviet side has recently renewed invitations to the two presidents to be official visitors in Moscow, as was agreed on, these visits would be returned later. [punctuation as received]

The earliest comments on Zarkovic's talks in Moscow point out the reaffirmation of the two states' and two parties' concern to carry on with developing their relations on the footing of equality, sovereignty, non-interference, and mutual respect and confidence.

Certain differences in the views do not impede the future promotion of what already are the universally developed relations, it is emphasized in the two delegations' circles. Also indicated is the existence of the joint assessments of the threats that stem from the strained international situation. It is added that each country should contribute as much as it can to be reestablished of international confidence which has been impaired, and also to the discontinuation of the arms race.

The Yugoslav side at the talks emphasized Belgrade's permanent commitment to the policy of nonalignment, in keeping with its confidence that thus it can contribute in the best way possible to world peace and progress, and to the combat for the political and economic independence and equality of all countries. The Soviet side recognized the Movement of Nonalignment as an important force within international relations. It assessed Yugoslavia as one of the movement's "most active and most authoritative members."

POLITIKA ASSESSES USSR TALKS, DETENTE PROSPECTS

AU291447 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Permanent Correspondent D. Pesic Report from Moscow]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 27 Feb -- The moment for the friendly Yugoslav-Soviet talks is interesting in many ways. The Soviet Union is coming up to the elections for the Supreme Soviet which will be held on 4 March, and just now numerous gatherings and meetings are being held at which speakers, candidates for deputies of the Supreme Soviet, and the highest party and state leaders are analyzing the present time in the country's development and are pointing to shortcomings and to the need for intensifying the economy, greater discipline, better stimulation, and an increase in labor productivity. In our country, economic stabilization notes favorable results. It is likely that during their talks in the Kremlin that the two delegations will inform each other about the problems and successes of internal development as well as about their different experiences. A new stimulus to the already good economic relations and trade, which for a number of years has noted an enviable figure of $7 billion, will also be an important part of the exchange of views.

On the international level, following numerous talks which Konstantin Chernenko, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had with leading Western statesmen at the time of Yuriy Andropov's funeral, the first indications of a relaxation of tension and opportunities for further negotiations were apparent. The talks on this most important topic of our time, a relaxation of tension and a reduction of the arms race, will be, as one could hear in Moscow today, mutually beneficial, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that recently Yugoslav diplomacy held several important meetings with the leading world statesmen and that it is an active participant in the meetings of the nonaligned countries and their peace-loving initiatives which meet with broad support in the world.

The first session of the Yugoslav-Soviet talks began in the Kremlin this afternoon at about 1600.

USSR'S NURIYEV CONTINUES VISIT, HOLDS TRADE TALKS

Meeting With Srebric

AU291138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation has been developing successfully over the past three years and at the beginning of 1984, and has been extended to include some new fields.

As part of this cooperation, growing attention is being paid to the establishment of bilateral links in the field of agro-industry.

These points were made during a meeting here today (Monday) between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric and Soviet Vice-Premier Ziya Nuriyev. The Soviet vice-premier is currently on a visit Yugoslavia.

Srebric and Nuriyev pointed to the interest on both sides in expanding cooperation in the field of agriculture and food industry on a long-term basis.

Nuriyev will tour some Yugoslav republics and the Province of Vojvodina, and will visit a number of the largest economic firms, prospective suppliers of the Soviet market.

Commodity Trade Discussed

LD291619 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 29 (TANJUG) -- The value of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union reached about 19 billion U.S. dollars over the past three years.

This was stated at a meeting between President of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy Bozin Jovanovic and a Soviet delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ziya Nuriyev here today, Wednesday.

It was concluded that economic cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet partners was good, but that prospects existed for greater commodity trade.

This year, the value of commodity trade is expected to be over 7 billion dollars. Yugoslavia is interested in selling modern technology to the Soviet Union and counts on the further development of cooperation in the field of power generation. Soviet partners expect still broader cooperation in the domain of agricultural industry, especially in the food production and canning industry, Nuriyev said.

Visit to Vojvodina

LD292039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Novi Sad, February 29 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Government Vice-President [title as received] Ziya Nuriyev visited the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today (Wednesday) on the third day of his visit to Yugoslavia, where he had talks on the possibilities of the promotion of agricultural cooperation.

Vojvodina has a highly developed agricultural industry. About 35 to 40 percent of its annual exports are placed on the Soviet market, while one third of its imports come from the U.S.S.R.

Over the past three years, enterprises in Vojvodina have achieved a volume of trade with Soviet partners amounting to some 700 million U.S. dollars.

In today's talks it was stated that particularly favourable possibilities exist for cooperation in terms of deliveries of seeds and seedlings for Soviet agriculture as well as in increased placing of tinned foods from Vojvodina, fresh fruit and vegetables and other products on the Soviet market.

The talks also focused on the possibilities of organizing the experimental production of industrial plants on about 100,000 hectares in the Soviet Union, using Yugoslav technology.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES RSFSR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD292203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, today received Lev Borisovich Yermin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is in Yugosalvia as a member of the Soviet delegation for talks on agricultural cooperation. Mutual interest was expressed in the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially pointing out the importance and possibilities of promoting cooperation in the field of agriculture.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to the cooperation between the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of the Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and emphasized their readiness to develop it further in all fields.

Lev Borisovich Yermin today visited several departments of the agricultural combine "Beograd" which participates considerably in the cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural field and in the projects for its expansion in the forthcoming period.

SPILJAK MEETS WITH PDRY PRESIDENT IN ADEN

LD291438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Aden, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Yemeni talks ended in Aden today. The delegations of the two countries were led by President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Today's most topical world issues were discussed. Nonetheless, priority was given to the Middle East, the crisis in Lebanon, the Palestinian question, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the activities of nonaligned countries, and bilateral cooperation.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, informed his hosts fully about the Yugoslav stands on all these issues, stressing the importance of the nonaligned countries taking the most active role possible in the solution of many conflict situations in the world, especially in the Near East and Middle East. Mika Spiljak said that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East crisis and that this crisis cannot be resolved unless this issue has been resolved. The Palestinian people must be given the right to self-determination and the right to form its own independent state on Palestinian soil, said Mika Spiljak. He stressed that the PLO msut take part in all the negotiations that may be conducted on the future of the Palestinian people.

Mika Spiljak said that the Iranian-Iraqi war must be terminated as soon as possible, and the solution of the conflict tackled by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the UN Charter.

The Yemeni side expressed virtually identical views. PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also stressed the irreplaceable role of the nonaligned countries in the solution of conflict situations in the world, especially in the Middle East and the Near East.

In the exchange of views on bilateral cooperation -- especially economic, which has not yet reached a particularly high level -- the members of the PDRY delegation stressed that there exist realistic possibilities for important breakthroughs, not only in commodity exchange but in other aspects of economic cooperation.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation concurred with this evaluation. It is obvious that the talks today have paved the way for businessmen of both countries to make their presence felt and it is up to them now to make use of this favorable opportunity.

Tonight, the PDRY president is giving a private dinner for President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak, which is expected to be used also for an exchange of views on some of these questions.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation will leave Aden tomorrow and will return to Yugoslavia.

PRC SECURITY MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD292127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 29 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Ministry of State Security of the People's Republic of China arrived here tonight, Wednesday, following an invitation by Stane Dolanc, Yugoslav Goverbment member and federal secretary for internal affairs.

During this visit the two sides are to exchange experience in the work of the two countries' security organs. Also they will consider the possibilities of further cooperation.

The Chinese delegation is headed by Minister of State Security Ling Yun.

GRLICKOV DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH ITALIAN PARTIES

LD291014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksander Grlickov left for a working visit to Italy today, Tuesday.

Grlickov will have an excange of views on bilateral and international issues with leading figures of the Socialist, Social Democratic and Christian Democratic Parties of Italy.

Grlickov will also talk with Italian Communist Party leadership members and top leaders of the Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism.

SAN MARINO GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 FEB

LD292142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The captains-regent of the republic of San Marino, Renzo Renzi and Germano de Biagi, arrived in our country today for a friendly official visit. The visitors from San Marino were met at Belgrade airport with the highest state and military honors by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency. Also present were Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly; and other personalities.

Captains-Regent Renzi and De Biagi are accompanied, among others, by Giordano Bruno Reffi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Emilio Della Balda, secretary of state for finance and planning.

The visitors from San Marino will have talks tomorrow with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his aides. Bilateral relations and the international situation are expected to be at the center of attention during their exchange of views. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will give a formal dinner tomorrow night in honor of the high-ranking visitors from San Marino, during which toasts will be exchanged. According to their schedule, the captains-regent of San Marino, Renzo Renzi and Germano de Biagi, will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visit the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center tomorrow. They will plant a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship and visit the military museum at Kalemegdan. Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly, will present gold memorial plaques of the town of Belgrade to the captains-regent of San Marino. During its stay in our country 29 February - 3 March, the delegation from San Marino will also visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

BRIEFS

MARKOVSKI IN FINLAND -- Helsinki, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Krste Markovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks with the President of the Finnish Communist Party. "The representatives of the two parties informed each other about the situation in Yugoslavia and Finland, respectively. They also exchanged opinions about current international problems and trends in the international workers movement. They also talked about further cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Finland." [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

KOSOVO EXPORTS, IMPORTS -- The total value of Kosovo's exports this year should be $215 million, 13 percent up from the previous year. About $83 million worth of goods should go to the convertible area. At the same time, imports this year are expected to reach a total of $286 million -- 19 percent more than the previous year -- of which about $186 million worth of commodities and equipment are expected to be imported from the convertible area. [Summary] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 84 AU]